

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECIPE FOR AMERICA

HON. RICHARD K. ARMEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the students of Mrs. De Merchant's class of Abraham Lincoln Elementary School in Corona del Mar, CA. Each of the 30 children submitted their personal "Recipe for America." Their words and ideas testify to the simple and untarnished hope upon which our country was founded. Their belief and pursuit of American principles and their persistent optimism, despite the various vices of today's society, serves as a reminder to each of us to continue to uphold the truth and fight for justice and freedom. May we be found faithful as we seek to ensure the future for our country's greatest asset—our children.

RECIPE FOR AMERICA

(By Priscilla Swenson)

Defrost four gallons of exquisite, bright, and cheerful beach weather. Add some rushing rivers flowing with icy cool water. Add a pinch of flourishing fruited plains with one cup of liberty. Stir in some family traditions. Season it with soldier high, luscious green pines. Don't forget to mash all violence and unjust treatment. Make sure to marinate and sprinkle many cups of justice. Churn some freedom. Serve with many rights and unbeatable fairness. And that is my recipe for America!

THE RECIPE FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S PURPLE MOUNTAIN MAJESTIES

(By Geoffrey Simmon)

1. Blend in a pound of the wonderful and magnificent Washington Monument which is made out of two types of stone.
2. Add in a cup of honest and truthful justice of the Supreme Court.
3. Pour a gallon of the salty and fresh water which mixes in the Chesapeake Bay.
4. Stir in two hundred twenty three years of wonderful sports, ideas, technology, liberty, freedom and government.
5. Thaw and throw out the years of rotten gangs, violence, anger and pollution.

MY RECIPE FOR THE UNITED STATES

(By Breanne Ogden)

Combine the massive heads of Mount Rushmore.
Separate the violence from peace.
Stir the emerald green Statue of Liberty.
Pinch some freedom into a bowl.
Add two cups of Palm Springs heat.
Mix in some endangered animals safety.
Pound some justice into the stew of poor people.
Fry some snow capped mountains.
Chop the massive pine trees of Redwood Forest.
Serve with the magical vibrant colors of crystal covered beaches.

And that's my recipe for the United States!

U.S.A.

(By Jeffrey Ogle)

First blend in some liberty.
Defrost some snowcapped Mts.
Add some tasty blue waterfalls.
Crust and dry some canyons.
Shape some land and glaciers.
Add a tablespoon of freedom.
Throw in a quart of peace.
Pour in oceans and lakes.

RECIPE FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(By Brittany Grech)

Mix two ounces of surfing in tubed waves.
Add three tablespoons of swimming with tropical fish in clear, coral bottomed seas.
Combine snow capped mountains and a pinch of skiing.
Stir in cups full of fresh air and a pint of skydivers.
Fry a rollerblader on the sidewalks by the hot sandy shore.
Spread California's exquisite beach weather.
Blend all the above ingredients gently together.
Frost with the freedoms of speech and religion, a responsible government and a secret ballot.
Sprinkle this with presidential elections.
Place it by beautiful tropical rainbows to cool.
Serve with appropriate laws.

RECIPE FOR U.S.A.

(By Steve Hinton)

Stir 7 pints of tradition.
Add a teaspoon of justice.
Flip the lush green valleys.
Preheat the secret ballot.
BBQ Mauna Kea.
Churn a gallon of misty waterfalls.
Slice rainbowed canyons.
Mold a lot of wildlife.
Drop some sliced onions on Mammoth.
Measure the pledge.
And Presto You Have America!

MY RECIPE FOR AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

(By John Carpenter)

1. Defrost Washington's glistening, fun filled, snowy mountains.
2. Boil it for 1 hr. with 2 cups of forgiveness.
3. Smash violence and melt it with Hawaii's dazzling sunsets.
4. Pour in 1 gallon clear, gushing waterfalls.
5. Mix in a pint of pureness.
6. Blend in a quart of glistening, shimmering, morning dew drops landing on the tip of the Statue of Liberty's crown.
7. Add a pinch of Ellis Island.
8. Beat in the shocked gasps of the pocket filled, terribly greedy, beer drinking, Las Vegas gamblers.
9. Heat up a batch of family tradition.
10. Baste it with love and laughter.

MY RECIPE FOR AMERICA

(By Katie Lange)

Mix some liberty in with peace.

Sprinkle some fairness in.
Stir freedom together.
Add everyone treated equally.
Pour some running free, babbling, stony brooks.
Throw out violence.
Blend in justice.
Pick 999 blackberries and 1,000 raspberries.
Then wash them.
Boil them.
Pour the whole recipe in a cup.
Add some fun.
Flip Mt. Rushmore over.
Block out war.
Mix dark clouds with rain.
Pick some green valleys.
Pop in some firecrackers.
Mix forests together.
And that's my recipe for the U.S.A.!

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

(By Aaron Israel)

Simmer a dozen snow-capped mountains;
Stir a pound of hiking;
Churn a cup of freedom of speech;
Boil a dozen theme park trips;
Mash an ounce of deep canyons;
Chop a quart of education;
Sizzle a pint of bike riding;
Add a teaspoon of beautiful;
Marinate a half teaspoon of law;
Baste a gallon of boating.
Presto, you have America!

MY RECIPE FOR THE U.S.A.

(By Brittany C.)

Mix some liberty.
Add one cup of green valleys.
A pinch of ocean.
A quart of freedom.
Plus a tbslp. of justice.
Crack the violence and keep the peace.
Add three pinches of waterfall.
And an ounce of rainbow.
A cup of patience.
A tsp. of adventure.
Blend an ounce of inventions.
Don't forget to broil two cups of opportunity.
Two ounces of intelligence.
And last, but not least, one bottle of fair laws.
Stir until a thick paste.
Now bake for two hundred years.
Sprinkle some Bill of Rights.
And enjoy.

MY RECIPE FOR THE USA

(By Carsten Ball)

Mix some Blueberries.
Pick out the seeds of the juicy, tasty desert red Strawberry.
Crunch the yummy, yummy Cherry's.
Pluck out the huge black seeds of the tasty Watermelon.
Wash the beautiful, shiny Apples.
Taste the better than ever Cantaloupe.
Smell the luscious, sour Tangerine.
See the blinding, winding Lemon.
Smash the messy, slippery white seeds out of the Oranges.
Squash the soft and mushy Bananas between your teeth.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

RECIPE FOR THE U.S.A.

(By Sean Pham)

Mix a cup of justice.
Blend in two ounces of snowcapped mountains.
Mash all of the violence.
Add a dozen trips down the rocky, ridged, steep Grand Canyon.
Pour one pint of the Bill of Rights.
Dip a tablespoon of clear, rushing rivers.
Bake in one pound of surfing on the sunny, sandy beaches.
Combine the soaring bald eagles.
Stir in two cups of Las Vegas flashing lights.
Baste three pounds of technology.

MY U.S.A. RECIPE

(By Sylvia Nguyen)

1. Stir up liberty and justice.
2. Mix a cup of civil rights.
3. Add a pinch of a secret voting ballot.
4. Combine warm sandy beaches with majestic snow-capped mountains.
5. Add a teaspoon of abundant agriculture and farming.
6. Roast sports competition and mash out violence.
7. Measure an ounce of a variety of different cultures and new ideas.
8. Blend evergreen trees of all kinds and flip up ideas for inventions.
9. Slice a pound of ethnic customs and season with peace and friendliness.
10. Barbecue fair weather and opportunity and what do you have?
America!

RECIPE FOR AMERICA

(By Spencer Stepnicka)

1. Put in a pound of the Statue of Liberty.
2. Stir in a pint of peace.
3. Add in some deep canyon.
4. Smash fighting.
5. Mash in the red and white stripes and stars.
6. Fry in freedom.
7. Simmer in the law.
8. Blend in the Great Lakes.
9. Defrost technology.
10. Add in Hawaii's active volcanoes.
11. Bake.
12. Eat.

RECIPE FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(By Brittany Bailey)

1. Defrost snow topped mountains.
2. Stir fresh pine valleys.
3. Blend in fairness.
4. Sprinkle in justice.
5. Pour in salted beach water.
6. Add freedom.
7. Pinch in delicious grape vineyards.
8. Put in the Statue of Liberty.
9. Boil in icy slopes.
10. Cook for 1 hour and a 1/2 half.

TO MAKE A U.S. PIE

(By Chris Wimer)

Roast the crowded, law lacking, over populated, smog filled city of L.A.
Sizzle the best, outrageous, action packed, high performing movies of Universal, Fox, WB and HBO.
Add a great, wonderful, gold filled land of a new world, and bake for 505 years.
Squash the plump, delicious, juice filled oranges of Florida.
Taste the enormous historical sky scraping Lady Liberty.

RECIPE FOR AMERICA

(By Matt Busch)

Add a tablespoon of liberty.
Mix some family tradition.
Roast a pound of freedom.
Throw out a platter of violence.
Stir a cup of justice.
Blend all the wonderful national parks.
Mash all the horrible greed.
Combine truth and righteousness.
Simmer a pot of the wonderful animals.
Taste the wholesome American air.
Bake it all together and you've got America.

RECIPE FOR THE USA

(By Marissa Mandala)

Mix in a gallon of freedom.
Add an ounce of culture and liberty.
Throw in a cup of shining waterfalls.
Add a teaspoon of colorful rainbows.
Toss in a tablespoon of sports and oceans.
Sprinkle in one dozen green forests.
Blend in a pound of green valleys.
Throw out fifteen gallons of violence.
Mix in a tablespoon of sandy beaches.
Blend in four cups of furry animals.
Loss in one gallon of bike races.
Add one ounce of traditions.
Mix in one pound of Sedona's bright red rocks.
Then stir and bake for one hour.

RECIPE FOR AMERICA

(By Armand Lapuz)

First put in a bit of rap.
Then chop up a few thousand feet of the moist Grand Canyon.
Then sprinkle a few bits of laws and sunny beach swimming.
After that you have to mix a bit of religious freedom and mix it up with the cool Yosemite Falls and then you have America!

RECIPE FOR AMERICA

(By Jamie Steele)

All you need to do is . . .
1. Put in one ounce of justice.
2. Mix in 4 pints of Shamu Whales.
3. Slowly dip in soft fluffy kittens.
4. Stir in 6 cups of imagination.
5. Blend in 10 pounds of happiness.
6. Sprinkle on 4 cups of flowers.
7. Shake in 5 tablespoons of peace.
8. Defrost 1 bowl of love.
9. Baste with 1 ounce of art, health, and fame.
10. Mix in 4 cups of education and friendship.
11. Churn 3 bowls of sports and technology.
12. Bake in one cup of weather and dolls.
13. And top with a pinch of fun!

RECIPE FOR AMERICA

(By Mike Caponera)

Pour in a cup of Hawaii's gigantic killer waves.
Mix in a pound of justice.
Stir in a gallon of Wyoming's colorful exploding geysers.
Taste a teaspoon of skydiving.
Throw in two dozen prowling mountain lions.
Stuff in Mount Rushmore's pale white faces.
Dip in Palm Springs scorching heat.
Drop in five pounds of skiing.
Boil a pint of intense football.
Mash in two oz. of Oregon's wacky blizzards.

Fry in half a pound of the fierce Grizzly bears.

Sizzle five quarts of Las Vegas' bright dazzling lights.

Sip an oz. of freedom.

Season three lbs. of opportunity.

Marinate two lbs. of the proud Lady Liberty.

Sprinkle four drops of the dazzling orange sunsets.

Push in one oz. of the green tree filled valleys.

Defrost two tablespoons of exciting scuba diving.

MY RECIPE FOR AMERICA

(By Ryan Vieth)

First add allot of freedom of speech.
Combine the Bill of Rights.
Mix in America's fairness.
Defrost America's new rules.
Squash the bad fighting.
Thaw the Rocky Mountains.
Fry together.
Separate the bad people from the good.
Show the Statute of Liberty.
Crack badness.
Mash crime.
And you have the U.S.A.

MY RECIPE FOR AMERICA

(By Jenni Geoffroy)

Mix in a gallon of Sedona's algae, rocky, bumpy, speedy, fascinating falls.
Add in 500% Las Vegas' noisy, fun and confusing casinos.
Season frowns, make them smiles.
Take pollution and throw it out!
Take a pinch of helping hands.
Get rid of gangs.
Mix in dozens of immigrants.
Sprinkle in the joy of storytelling and reading.
Take Abe Lincoln and put him in.
Add liberty and freedom.

A RECIPE FOR AMERICA

(By Kelly Smith)

All you need to do is . . .
Mix an ounce of love.
Stuff a cup of caring.
Blend of pound of right.
Chop a gallon of fairness.
Flame a blend of voting.
Add a pinch of order.
Pour a dip of peace.
Simmer a slice of happiness.
Measure an opening of spirits.
Pinch in a lick of luck.
Then you chop, stir, mix and blend it all together, and out comes a little bit of everyone.

MY RECIPE FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(By Brian Lewandowski)

1. Add in all the trash compacted cities.
2. Blend in all sports and skateboarding.
3. Crack in all Violence and boil some Freedom.
4. Stir in Liberty and Peace for 2,000,000 years.
5. Chop up all Crime and add more peace.
6. Pour in all nice and smooth rivers and oceans.
7. Combine all the wonderful States.
8. Shake in one tablespoon of Justice and Rights.
9. Mix some intelligence and smartness.
10. And you get America.

RECIPE FOR AMERICA'S FRUITED PLAINS

(By Billy Morrow)

1. Defrost Park City's freezing cold over crowded ski slopes.
2. Put a pinch of liberty and stir for 200 years.
3. Chop up 20 of Washington's ruby red apples and add.
4. Add two cups of hiking trips in the Grand Canyon.
5. Separate the peace and the violence (Throw the violence away.)
6. Boil for 30 minutes.
7. Add one cup of great gray gravel from Mount Rushmore.
8. Put in a refrigerator for 1 day.
9. Presto you have American fruited plains.
10. Put on a plate and enjoy.

RECIPE FOR AMERICA

(By Eddie Bedrosian)

- Mix together Armenian food and a good Die-Hard movie.
- Blend in snowmobiling and roller blading at Sierra Summit.
- Measure the learning from working with Grandpa on payroll and with Oregon Trail.
- Add cool summer beaches and sizzling summer deserts.
- Stir in a U.S. Supreme Court gavel and good citizenship.
- Simmer in electric cars and stricter highway safety.
- Season with the wiping out of cancer.
- Separate drug dealers from beepers.
- Combine justice and criminals.
- Enjoy—a safe and fun America!

MY RECIPE FOR U.S.A.

(By Alex)

- Preheat the oven at 1,000 degrees.
- Mix a ton of friends and family.
- Blend in happiness and freedom.
- Put hunger and violence in the garbage disposal.
- Poor in some justice and liberty.
- Mix for 500 minutes slowly.
- Put a teaspoon of fair laws.
- One pinch of world peace.
- Add in horses, dogs, cats and animals.
- Put 6 pints of freedom of religion.
- Preheat a tablespoon of mountain climbing.
- Combine a ton of independence.
- Bake for 200 years and season.
- Get a big cookie cutter and cut it out.
- Now you have America!

RECIPE FOR AMERICA

(By Michelle Matus)

1. Preheat oven at 450.
2. Thaw a cup of freedom in a bowl.
3. Mix in one quart of all different cultures.
4. Add an ounce of working laws.
5. Sprinkle in some justice.
6. Blend in a cup of lush green forests and valleys.
7. Defrost the monumental Lady Liberty.
8. Squash violence and throw it out.
9. Melt in a tablespoon of peace.
10. Measure a gallon of intelligence.
11. Pour in a dozen boxes of happiness.
12. Mash two pints of exercise and put it in the bowl.
13. Put in a pound of sleep.
14. Stir in a pinch of traditions.
15. Combine a quart of beauty.
16. Knead in a quart of beautiful valleys and cool waterfalls.
17. Churn in a cup of patience.
18. Put in an ounce of adventure.

19. Broil 10 minutes with opportunity.
20. Bake 200 years and baste with different religions every 15 years.
21. Cool mixture for 10 years and presto, you have America.

RECIPE FOR THE U.S.A.

(By George Fujimuro)

1. Take a cup of freedom and stir 221 years.
 2. Separate war and peace and dump war.
 3. Add ¼ justice.
 4. Add ¼ freedom.
 5. Add ¼ liberty.
 6. Add ¼ working man.
 7. Crack the dawning of inventions.
 8. Add the wonders of America.
 9. Devastate the violence.
 10. Heat often.
- Walla—you've got the United States of America.

HONORING GEORGE MCGOVERN ON HIS 75TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, on April 8, 1997, a remarkable event took place at the U.S. National Archives: a day-long symposium was held on the career of former Senator George McGovern on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The symposium reviewed the times and events that surrounded Senator McGovern's life and his role in shaping contemporary history. It brought together such diverse commentators and speakers as Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., All Neuharth, Townsend Hoopes, Frank Mankiewicz, Mary McGrory, Hunter Thompson, Daniel Ellsberg, Lindy Boggs, Bob Dole and TOM DASCHLE.

My life and my career has been shaped by the commitment and integrity of this remarkable man from Avon, SD. He was born on July 19, 1922, the son of a Methodist clergyman. As a pilot of a B-24 bomber in the European theater during World War II, he flew 35 missions and was decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross. After the War, he returned home and earned a Ph.D. in history and government at Northwestern University and served as professor of history at Dakota Wesleyan University.

Few of these facts are remembered today because the Senator from South Dakota, elected to the House of Representatives in 1956 and to the U.S. Senate in 1962, and the Democratic Party 1972 Presidential candidate, is known for his integrity and the stands he took on such issues as combating hunger, opposing the war in Vietnam, promoting disarmament, and working diligently on behalf of peace. But his early religious life, his experiences during World War II, and his discipline as an academic, and his devotion to his family were ever the touchstones of his spiritual life and values.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD a copy of the remarks made by Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY during the April 8 symposium, along with the program of speakers and topics that describe the life of George McGovern and his place in American history.

SENATOR KENNEDY'S REMARKS AT THE GEORGE MCGOVERN 75TH BIRTHDAY SYMPOSIUM, NATIONAL ARCHIVES, APRIL 8, 1997

I want to thank Douglas Brinkley for that generous introduction. Doug has done great work as Director of Dwight D. Eisenhower Center at the University of New Orleans.

I also want to thank John Carlin for that warm introduction. John has done an exceptional job as Archivist of The United States. We are all grateful that our nation's records and history and legacy are in his and the entire staff at the National Archives' capable hands.

It's a very special privilege to join in honoring a very special friend on his 7th birthday.

George McGovern and I came to the Senate the same year, and we've been great friends ever since.

In 1961, President Kennedy named George as the director of Food for Peace. The program had been relegated to secondary status for years, but Jack was determined to make it a priority. George was the perfect choice to do it.

His first major project was the widespread starvation in Brazil. George went there, saw it first hand, and did something about it. He arranged for 60 million pounds of powdered milk for a child feeding program and 30,000 tons of other commodities. The powdered milk alone fed two million people a day for an entire year.

Under George, Food for Peace expanded its efforts to all parts of the world. The people of Afghanistan, the Congo, Korea, Indonesia, and Colombia all became the beneficiaries of this New Frontier initiative. In Peru, a million school children were fed daily by U.S. commodities. In India, vast shiploads of wheat, rice, corn, and soybeans were sent to help alleviate that nation's suffering.

Returning from India in 1962, George came through Rome and met Pope Paul the 23rd. The Pope said, "When you meet your Maker and He asks, 'Have you fed the hungry, given drink to the thirsty, and cared for the lonely?' You can answer, 'Yes'."

As a Senator, George never stopped being a tireless crusader against hunger. As Chairman of the Committee on Nutrition, he made an enormous difference. In the Nixon years, when the White House attacked him for using the issue for political purposes, he had the perfect answer—"Hunger knows no politics." The strong school lunch program we have in place today is there because of George McGovern.

Two years ago, as you may recall, some "know-nothings" in Congress tried to slash George's program. They were routed by a firestorm of criticism, and a new verb entered the dictionary. "Watch out," they said. "We don't want to get 'school-lunched' ever again." So they tried to slash Medicare and education instead—with similar results. When George McGovern plants something, it stays planted.

And then, of course, there was Vietnam. Before almost anyone else in the Senate, George McGovern spoke out against the failure of our policy. By 1965, he had seen enough. He knew that the ongoing crisis in Vietnam was the result of Vietnam's internal problems, and was no military threat to the United States. He called for an end to the widespread carpet bombings that were producing negligible military results but were having a devastating effect on the lives of millions of innocent Vietnamese civilians.

The war was the issue, and it was natural that George would run for President in 1972. A watershed election became the Watergate

election and in the eyes of history, George emerged as the true winner—even if he wasn't the Electoral College winner. But I still have my bumper sticker that says, "Don't blame me—I'm from Massachusetts."

Few Americans have contributed more to their fellow citizens and their country than George McGovern. Few Americans have done more to improve the lot of the hungry and the poor than George McGovern. And few Americans have held our country to a higher standard or contributed more than George McGovern.

For a memorable four-years from 1964 to 1968, George and I and Robert Kennedy were all serving together in the Senate. In a sense, we were three brothers again.

As Bobby once said, "There is no one I feel more genuine about and about the importance of their contribution, than George McGovern. Of all my colleagues in the United States Senate, the person who has the most feeling and does things in the most genuine way is George McGovern. He is so highly admired by all his colleagues, not just for his ability but because of the kind of man he is. That is truer of him than of any man in the United States Senate." That says it all about our friend.

Finally, I still remember the night—July 13—or was it the 14th, 1972, 3 A.M., Miami, Florida, the Democratic Convention. I had the privilege of introducing George, and I brought along a little tape to play here.

We love you George—I still think you'd have won, if you'd given your acceptance speech about six hours earlier that night.

GEORGE MCGOVERN 75TH BIRTHDAY SYMPOSIUM

(National Archives Theater, Washington, DC, April 8, 1997)

8:15-9:00 Registration in the National Archives Theater Lobby. Coffee.

9:00-10:00 Welcome: John Carlin, Archivist of the United States, Douglas Brinkley, Director, Eisenhower Center for American Studies, University of New Orleans.

Morning Address: Hon. Edward M. Kennedy
Remarks: Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Stephen Ambrose

Musical Birthday Welcome: David Amram

10:00-11:30 McGovern and South Dakota Politics—Moderator: Jack Ewing, President, Dakota Wesleyan University; Jon K. Lauck, University of Iowa—McGovern and the New Deal Order: South Dakota Politics 1953-1962; Comment: Al Neuharth, founder of Freedom Forum.

10:30-11:00 McGovern and Food and Peace—Moderator: Rodney Leonard, Executive Director, Community Nutrition Institute; Thomas Knock, Southern Methodist University—McGovern and Food for Peace; Comment: Harvey Sloane.

11:00-12:30 McGovern and the Vietnam War—Moderator: Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Robert Mann, author *The Walls of Jericho*—McGovern and the Tragedy of Vietnam; Larry Berman, University of California, Davis—McGovern, Johnson, and Vietnam; H.W. Brands, Texas A&M—George McGovern and Lyndon Johnson; Comments: Townsend Hoopes.

12:30-2:00 Lunch

2:00-2:30 McGovern and the Anti-War Movement—Moderator: Verne Newton, Director, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library; Randall Woods, University of Arkansas—McGovern and the Anti-War Movement.

2:30-4:15 McGovern and the 1972 Campaign—Moderator: Douglas Brinkley; Steve Ward, American University—McGovern

and the Promise of a New Democrat: Reform and Electoral Politics in the Democratic Party, 1968-1970; Frank Mankiewicz, vice chairman, Hill & Knowlton—The Road to '72; Discussion: Morris Dees, Mary McGrory, Stanley Kaplan, Robert M. Shrum, John Holum, and Hunter S. Thompson.

4:15-4:30 Break

4:30-5:30 McGovern and Congress—Moderator: William VandenHeuvel, Director, The Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute; Hon. Lindy Boggs, Hon. John Culver, Hon. Thomas Daschle, Hon. Jim McGovern, Hon. Paul Wellstone.

5:30 Conclusion.

RAILROAD AND TRANSIT SABOTAGE PREVENTION ACT

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. —, the Railroad and Transit Sabotage Prevention Act of 1995. A very serious train accident in Arizona in 1995, which is believed to be the result of sabotage, exposed the need for closing the gaps in Federal law concerning criminal penalties for sabotage and other forms of deliberate endangerment in rail and transit operations.

This bill would make interference with or deliberate mimicking of a rail signal a criminal offense, which would bring the rail statutes in line with existing laws prohibiting interference with aviation signals and communications. Penalties would include severe fines and up to 20 years imprisonment.

The bill would also include mass transit operations for the first time in Federal criminal laws prohibiting sabotage of rail operations. This makes applicable to transit crimes the existing rail penalties of up to 10 years imprisonment and severe fines, with life imprisonment or the death penalty available if the sabotage causes a death.

In addition, the bill makes willfully causing the release of hazardous materials in transportation subject to severe fines and up to 20 years imprisonment, with life imprisonment or death penalty available if the release causes a death. Most of the Nation's hazardous materials—essential to many industrial processes—move by rail. The consequences of an accident are horrendous, including severe environmental damage and threat to human health and safety. These new criminal penalties will strengthen the arsenal of law enforcement authorities in dealing with deliberate and malicious acts which result in the release of toxic materials.

Furthermore, the bill also makes it a Federal crime to carry firearms or explosives aboard a passenger train or into a rail passenger facility without appropriate permission. Penalties include severe fines and up to 20 years imprisonment. This brings sanctions for arms and explosives threats to rail transportation in line with laws addressing arms and explosives aboard ships. The bill includes exemptions for weapons of law enforcement and armed forces personnel.

HONORING WORLD CHAMPION TRIATHLETE JUDY FLANNERY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Judy Flannery, 57, who was killed tragically April 2 when a car, driven by an unlicensed 16-year-old boy, struck her as she was riding her bicycle in Seneca, MD. Flannery was a biochemist retired from the National Institutes of Health and a weekly volunteer at the local soup kitchen, So Others Might Eat. The role she most cherished, according to her husband Dennis, was that of mom to her five children, ages 22 to 31.

While Maryland mourns the loss of Mrs. Flannery, the sporting world mourns the loss of one of its greats for Judy Flannery was a legend in the sport of triathlon. Triathlon is a grueling sport requiring arduous training in the three disciplines of swimming, bicycling, and running and Judy was one of its best. She didn't begin running until the age of 38. Soon she was racing and winning. Three times she completed the Hawaii Ironman Triathlon, a Herculean test consisting of a 2.4-mile ocean swim, a 112-mile bicycle ride, and a 26.2-mile marathon run, all through the sweltering lava fields of the Hawaiian Islands.

Four times she was crowned world champion in her age group. Six times she was named national champion. In 1996, she was the oldest woman ever to be named Masters Female Triathlete of the Year. She also defended her world triathlon title and added to it the world duathlon—bicycling and running—championship.

This spring, Judy was training to join three friends in the 3,000-mile Race Across America, a cross-country bicycle ride from Irvine, CA, to Savannah, GA. She organized the group's ride to raise money to combat domestic abuse. Now, the women will ride wearing pink armbands in her memory and the money they raise also will go to combat drunk driving.

For women across the country and around the world, Judy was a beacon that radiated the message: you can do it! Judy took particular joy in bringing novices into the sport of triathlon. She freely gave advice and coached and counseled women much younger than she, coaxing them to reach high for their athletic stars.

Judy worked hard to establish the USAT Women's Commission within USA Triathlon, the national governing foundation of the sport, to ensure women their rightful place in the sport. As chair of the commission, she saw to it that the women were nurtured and encouraged to participate. She was particularly pleased that triathlon will be, for the first time, an Olympic sport in Sydney, Australia, in 2000 and that the women's triathlon is to be the opening event.

Six hundred friends, family members, and triathletes gathered recently in Bethesda for a memorial service for Flannery. A lone bicyclist led the procession of cars from Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church, where Judy, Dennis, and their children celebrated life's passages, to the Gate of Heaven Cemetery where Judy was laid to rest.

I extend my sympathy to Judy's family and friends and to the world and women of triathlon where I know she will be missed but not forgotten.

A TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL J. MADONNA

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention Michael J. Madonna, who is being honored by Italian-American Police Officer's Association of New Jersey.

Michael has served as a member of the Oakland police department since 1966 and was elected to the position of State delegate for P.B.A. Local 164 in 1968. He has climbed through the ranks of the Police Benevolence Association ever since.

He became president of the local 164 and was a past trustee of the Bergen County Conference. In 1974, Michael was elected to the State executive board and since 1984, has served as the P.B.A.'s representative to the New Jersey Police Training Commission. Currently, he is serving as the vice-chairman of the Police Training Commission.

In addition to these positions, Michael has served and is currently serving the following State committees: Capital Expenditures; Convention, chairman; Collective Bargaining; Federal Legislation; Golf; Legislative; Local Presidents, chairman; New Delegates; Organization, chairman; and Special Police. In 1996, Michael was voted in as president of the New Jersey State P.B.A.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Michael's family and friends, and the Italian-American Police Officer's Association of New Jersey in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service to the community of Michael J. Madonna.

IN HONOR OF ANTHONY BAMONTE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a respectful tribute to a gentleman from my district, Mr. Anthony Bamonte, who is this year's honoree at The Board of Directors of School Settlement Association's 37th Annual Testimonial Dinner Dance.

Anthony Bamonte was born in 1940 in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. As a child, he attended Williamsburg's public schools; later, his many artistic talents steered him to the Industrial Arts High School and his interest in business led him further to the New York Technical College, where he took courses in hotel and restaurant management.

Mr. Bamonte has put his restaurant management knowledge to good use over the years running his family's business, Bamonte's Restaurant on Withers Street. Bamonte's, a

Williamsburg landmark, was founded by Mr. Bamonte's grandparents in 1900 and has since been passed down from generation to generation. Mr. Bamonte and his sister Anita are the third generation running the family business. His three daughters, Laura, Lisa, and Nicole, are the fourth generation of Bamontes to continue the family tradition.

Throughout his life, Mr. Bamonte has devoted himself to his family and his restaurant, yet has still reserved valuable time for his community. Among his various civic duties, Mr. Bamonte is a member of School Board District 14, a participant in the American Cancer Society's Culinary Classic and the host of an annual fundraiser at Bamonte's for Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Academy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise with me in this tribute to Anthony Bamonte on this special evening. I am honored to have such a great family man, businessman, and community leader in my district.

COMMENDING THE PINE-RICHLAND MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR THEIR VOLUNTEERISM

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the students and faculty of the Pine-Richland Middle School for their efforts in assisting the homeless people in and around the Pittsburgh area. This week they will be honored by the Points of Light Foundation and the USA Weekend Magazine for their inspiring volunteer work.

Pine-Richland's project is a shining example of the impact of volunteerism on a community. I would like to recognize the efforts of Dr. Susan Frantz and Mrs. Aleta Lardin, the teachers who coordinated the project, as well as all of the students who volunteered their time to assist homeless members of our community.

As part of the Sixth Annual USA Weekend Make A Difference Day, the students oversaw every aspect of a food and clothing drive to benefit Pittsburgh's homeless. They collected enough food, clothing, and toiletry items for over 200 individual provision bags and over 100 brown bag lunches to be distributed to the city of Pittsburgh's homeless population. Additionally, students personally delivered most food items, toiletries, and warm clothing.

In his address to the attendees of the Presidential Summit for America's Future, President Clinton issued a call to action to all Americans "to serve our children, and to help teach them to serve—not as a substitute for government, but to meet our major challenges as one community, working together." The students of Pine-Richland Middle School have issued and answered their own call and have served the homeless of Pittsburgh well.

While there are no Government statistics that measure the impact of public service on the morale, psyche, or character of this Nation, I am certain that Pine-Richland has set a benchmark for service that we would all do well to strive to achieve.

So my fellow colleagues, it is with great pleasure that I urge you to join me in commending the efforts of the students and teachers of the Pine-Richland Middle School. They have demonstrated a commitment to service that their family, friends, community, and the entire Fourth Congressional District can be proud of.

KINDNESS POLICE PROGRAM IN RUTLAND, MA

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, the Kindness Police Program, founded and directed by Mirna Raya, took place at the Naquag Elementary School in Rutland, MA, as a prelude to the National Acts of Kindness Week. Third grade students were given mock police badges and citation pads with instructions to ticket people they knew and trusted if the children caught them committing an act of kindness. During the 3-week period, 329 citations of kindness were written by the children. I would like to recognize the following teachers, administrators and third-grade students who participated in the Kindness Police Program and commend them for teaching the value of kindness toward others:

Students Timothy Auger, Trevor Brown, Jessica Carpenter, Jedidiah Daviau, Emmett Dickman, John Donahue III, Cayleigh Eckhardt, Caitlin Gagne, Eric Gennert, Brendan Godin, Jeffrey Ham, Caitlin Harvey, Ryan Lamoureux, Brian LeDuc, Christopher Lizewski, Kelleen Lynch, Patrick Massey, Corie Merhib, Katlyn Metterville, Michael Metzmaker, Kevin Moore, Lindsay Myers, Lindsey Powers, Carolyn Purington, Paige Raymond, Jonathan Rocha, Tiffany Thompson, Jeffrey Tod, and their class teacher Patricia Scales.

Students Justine Almstrom, Amanda Bastarache, James Bedard, Kristen Cammuso, Samantha Campbell, Kevin Capite, Julie Circosta, Joshua Cruz, Krystal-Lee Gleason, Kimberly Haines, Roy Hatstat, Alyssa Hutchins, Michael Laxer, Courtney Macaruso, Angela Marzo, Kelley McGuinness, Joshua Nicholson, Evan Oliveri, Edward Panaccione, Sean Raya, Bryan Riley, Kelly Robbins, Tyler Russell, Alyssa Sandstrom, Stephanie Santoro, and their class teacher Linda Harris.

Students Shanna Anderson, Michelle Belanger, Stephanie Brooks, Whitney Costello, Erica Degaetano, Ross Ducharme, Alexandra Esteves, Lisa Farrow, Christina Gerolamo, Johnathan Goguen, James Hogan, Jennifer Hussey, Katelyn Kane, James Keller, Samantha King, Brandon Mackay, Allen Miller, William Morrow, Stephanie O'Brien, Robert Piccinino Jr., Timothy Quill, Lynn Russo, Rachael Starbard, Daniel Wilde, and their class teacher Anna Hagberg.

Students Brian Alisch, Daniel Arioli, Daniel Belsito, Timothy Canale, Kevin Carlson, Elizabeth Carville, Casey Chapman, Gillian Costello, Katherine DeForge, Steven French, Meghan Hennessey, Julie Katzenberg, Anthony Kewley, Thomas Lawless, Derrick

Leroux, Christopher McKenna, Nicole Nunnari, Timothy Olson, Anthony Queeney Jr., Patrick Regele, Katie Richey, Ian Soderberg, Kera Stewart, Danielle Vozzella, Amanda Whitner, and their class teacher Gail Pryce.

Naquag Elementary School principal Judith Daniel, assistant principal John Bebas, guidance counselor Thomas Olson, and Mr. Chester Leonard.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION PERFORMANCE AND PERSONNEL ENFORCEMENT ACT

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing H.R. —, the Federal Railroad Administration Performance and Personnel Enforcement Act. The bill will provide for institutional reforms at the Federal Railroad Administration and other improvements to the rail safety statutes aimed at promoting a safer, more secure railroad network. I would like to emphasize that the railroad system is essentially safe today, thanks to the substantial gains in safety that have been achieved since the late 1970's. In 1978, the train accident rate was nearly 15 accidents per million train-miles, or 3.9 times what it was in 1995. Railroads are safe when compared to other modes of transportation as well. About 40,000 people are killed each year on the Nation's highways, compared to about 600 fatalities that are attributed to railroad operations.

Yet rail travel is becoming increasingly complex, and we must ensure that our safety requirements keep up with today's operational realities. Traffic on the mainlines continues to grow, and the increased mix of freight, intercity passenger and commuter traffic on the same corridors poses new challenges for ensuring safety.

During the 104th Congress, I sponsored three hearings on the issue of rail safety. These hearings focused on the issues of human factors and grade crossing safety, equipment and technology in rail safety, and advanced train control technology.—This last hearing was held jointly with the Technology Subcommittee of the Science Committee.

I believe that the hearings showed that reform is needed at the Federal Railroad Administration. While I applaud the efforts of the FRA in the last couple of years to improve the rulemaking process, I am still concerned about the rulemakings that are overdue. And in another area of concern, the Hours of Service Act, FRA and rail labor and management have all been guilty of foot-dragging in establishing pilot projects that were supposed to form the basis of changes to the act during the next authorization cycle. A report was due on January 1, 1997 on the results of the pilot projects that still has not been submitted. This is unacceptable and I believe that my bill, through a combination of institutional reforms that will force FRA to be more accountable in carrying out congressional mandates, and improvements to the rail safety statutes will help ensure safety on the Nation's railroads.

RECOGNITION OF ANNE BOLGIANO

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a pioneering constituent and friend, Mrs. Anne Bolgiano. Anne Bolgiano has had a distinguished academic and professional career as a mathematician. Over 40 years ago Anne began her career as a research analyst at the National Security Agency. She performed independent and advanced research on codes and code breaking, working as a guardian of our national security during the early and tenuous stages of the cold war. It was at this time that she began her work on the Federal Government's first computer, ENIAC. Anne Bolgiano is an exceptional talent who advanced through the ranks as quickly as the pay schedule allowed. She was among the Nation's first computer programmers and is a true role model for all female scientists. In addition, Anne is a member of the Sigma Four Society, which admits only those people who score in the 99.99th percentile on their IQ tests. Anne Bolgiano was a true pioneer in the field of technology. She is a wonderful mother, friend, and woman who has done much for this country. Anne Bolgiano should be proud of her many accomplishments, and it is my pleasure to recognize her contributions to this Nation. Shakespeare wrote: "I count myself in nothing else so happy as in a soul remembering my dear friends." Thank you, Anne Bolgiano, my dear friend.

THE HOLY ROSARY YOUNG MEN'S CLUB 70TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the momentous occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Holy Rosary Young Men's Club of Passaic, NJ.

The Holy Rosary Young Men's Club was incorporated in 1927 as an organization where young men of the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church could participate in social, athletic, civic, and fraternal activities. Since its inception, the Young Men's Club has been a leader in all of these activities. Its athletic teams have gained area renown, boasting the city and area championship baseball teams of the 1920's, 1930's, and 1940's, and continuing with its championship basketball teams of the 1950's and 1960's which played to capacity crowds at local arenas. Bowling and softball are also club mainstays.

The Young Men's Club has always been at the forefront of many civic endeavors as well. They conducted parish food and clothing drives during World War II and during other times of need. With many of its members going on to elected office, the Young Men's Club still plays a pivotal role in civic and political affairs in the community.

On every Palm Sunday for the past seventy years, the Young Men's Club sponsors its an-

nual communion breakfast in the parish auditorium, an event which is considered by many visitors and dignitaries to be the most outstanding communion breakfast of the year. Additionally, the club sponsors a Thanksgiving social and a fun-filled beefsteak dinner at club headquarters.

The Young Men's Club contributes to the vibrancy of Holy Rosary Church and is integral to the lifeblood of the city of Passaic.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, members of the Young Men's Club, and the city of Passaic in honoring the momentous occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Holy Rosary Young Men's Club of Passaic.

IN HONOR OF MONSIGNOR DAVID L. CASSATO

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a respectful tribute to Monsignor David Cassato who is celebrating the 25th anniversary of his ordination. The Monsignor has presided over Our Lady of Mount Carmel, located in the Williamsburg and Greenpoint sections of Brooklyn, for close to 12 years, while remaining a tireless advocate for his parish and the surrounding community.

Monsignor Cassato's dedication to New York City's Catholic communities began at Saint Rita's in Long Island City. At Saint Rita's, Monsignor Cassato, then a pastor, spent 13 years developing a diversified youth program, a drop-in center for teenagers, a summer camp program for youngsters, a retreat program for young adults, activities for senior citizens, and regular visits to aged shut-ins in the parish.

When he moved to Our Lady of Mount Carmel after 13 years of service at Saint Rita's, Monsignor Cassato continued his focus on the development of outstanding parish programs. He immediately began to revitalize the good will and enthusiasm of his parishioners and went above and beyond his credo: "To put an upward tone to the parish, to restore a sense of happiness, joy and enthusiasm for the church and our faith." The Monsignor's parishioners speak fondly of him and often mention his personal touches, such as always remembering each of his parishioner's names.

On Monday, April 26, 1988, Pope John Paul II made Father Cassato a Domestic Prelate of Honor "Monsignor."

Monsignor Cassato's commitment to the Williamsburg and Greenpoint communities does not end with his parish. He plays an active role on several community, neighborhood and senior center boards, as well as with many secular organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise with me in this tribute to Monsignor David Cassato. I am honored to have such a great man and leader in my district.

TRIBUTE TO FLORENCE JOHNSON

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to pay tribute to a great educator and community leader—Florence Johnson—who passed away last week in San Diego, CA.

Florence Johnson was the founding principal of the San Diego School of Creative and Performing Arts, a public magnet school in my hometown of San Diego. I worked closely with her during my time as member and president of the San Diego School Board. Known for her dedication to her school and students, Mrs. Johnson led the school to become one of the most popular and innovative in San Diego, with a waiting list of over 4,000 students—more than twice its enrollment.

Florence Johnson attended San Diego public schools as a child and obtained her Bachelors and Masters degrees from San Diego State University. She went on to develop a career dedicated to, as she put it, "the education of the whole child." She put this philosophy into practice with her school's innovative curriculum featuring a special emphasis on the arts. From the school's inception in 1978, thousands of students have passed through its gates. Florence Johnson looked at every one of those students with hope and used her skills as an educator to ensure that each student had the opportunity to succeed. She never gave up on a single student and told them, "I'm not going to let you fail."

Florence Johnson actively shared her talents with others throughout her career. She established Project CHOICE, a career education program, and helped introduce it throughout the State of California. She was the author of many educational resource materials. She also worked to ensure that our next generation of teachers shared her dedication to their students, in the teacher education program at Point Loma Nazarene College.

Mrs. Johnson volunteered for the San Diego County Adoption Agency. She also taught piano, directed the choir at her church, and was a member of the Rhythm Aire Players, a local theater group.

We are all saddened by her passing and will remember her as a skilled educator and advocate for her students. My thoughts and prayers go out to her husband, Jim, and her family and friends. Having dedicated a successful career to helping and inspiring others, Florence Johnson is an inspiration to our entire community.

**A SALUTE TO EDWARD J. PARISH:
RETIRING PRESIDENT OF THE
CLERMONT COUNTY CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE**

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a friend and a prominent southwest

Ohioan, Edward J. Parish, who has served as president of the Clermont County Chamber of Commerce for the past 18 years. As he retires this year, we thank him for the extraordinary leadership and service he has given to the Clermont County community.

After earning both a bachelor's and a master's degree in engineering at the University of Michigan, where he was a member of Tau Beta Pi and a Donovan Scholar, Mr. Parish joined the Ingersoll-Rand Co. as a sales engineer; 35 years later, he retired from Ingersoll-Rand as executive vice president and director of the company. Then his second career of community service to Clermont County began.

Under his leadership, Clermont County has achieved remarkable success in attracting and sustaining businesses and promoting economic development.

Mr. Parish has also made tremendous contributions to the overall economic development of southwest Ohio through his involvement in other organizations, including the Cincinnati Consortium of Educational Resources, the Private Industry Council, the Community Chest United Fund, the Clermont/Warren Consortium, the Cincinnati Foundation, the Clermont College Advisory Board and the Greater Cincinnati Chamber Blue Chip Economic Development Committee.

Mr. Parish has given generously of his time and talent and we are grateful for his many years of service and leadership. All of us in southwest Ohio congratulate him on his retirement and recognize him for his many accomplishments.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WALTER H. CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday when returning from my district, I was unavoidably detained and missed two votes: Rollcall vote No. 92, a bill to extend expiring Conservation Reserve Program contracts for 1 year (H.R. 1342), and rollcall vote No. 93, a bill to authorize the transfer to States of surplus personal property for donation to nonprofits (H.R. 680).

Had I been here I would have voted "aye" on both measures.

RECOGNITION OF WASHINGTON
EPISCOPAL SCHOOL

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the excellence of a small private school in my district, Washington Episcopal. As a former English professor and mother of a talented actor I have a great love of the theater. I am a strong supporter of the arts and know how important it is to expose young people to the performing arts as early as possible. Washington Episcopal School has done much to fulfill this vital role by introducing many young people to the arts in my district.

For these efforts Washington Episcopal School was recently awarded the National Blue Ribbon Award for Excellence in Education. Washington Episcopal is an elementary and middle school with classes for children ages 3–13 years old. The school upholds the academic goals I cherish. In particular, they have a strong performing arts curriculum, putting on school plays, musicals and other productions beginning in nursery school and continuing through the eighth grade. In addition, Washington Episcopal offers a drama summer camp program that concludes each summer session with the performance of a musical.

The school is building a new performing arts center that will enable them to further strengthen their performing arts curriculum. Please join with me in acknowledging and praising learning environments that encourage children to explore the world of drama and playwrights. I want to commend Washington Episcopal School for their outstanding accomplishments and leadership in the performing arts arena and wish them the best of luck in the future.

HONORING THE ROYER FAMILY ON
THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THEIR CAFE IN ROUND TOP

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Royer family on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Royers' Round Top Cafe in Round Top, TX, which will be celebrated on May 3, 1997.

On this anniversary, we recognize the commitment, perseverance, imagination, and success of the Royer family—Bud, Karen, Tara, Micah, Todd, and J.B. Their cafe has become a regional landmark and a source of good food and good cheer for locals and travelers in Texas.

Ten years ago, the Royer family took over a small cafe in Round Top, population 81. They faced many challenges, including difficult economic times in Texas in the late 1980's, a market that is isolated and small, and a business that is known for its challenges and difficulty getting established. As a result of incredible perseverance, a total family commitment, and salesmanship without equal, Royers' Cafe and Bud, the head of the family, have become regional celebrities.

I congratulate the Royer family and wish them continued success. They epitomize the American dream and are an inspiration to all of us.

A TRIBUTE TO DAVID MANIACI

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention, David Maniaci of Allendale, NJ, who is being honored by the

Italian-American Police Officer's Association of New Jersey.

David was born on May 24, 1963, at Saint Joseph's Hospital in Paterson to Anna and the late Nicholas Maniaci and was raised in North Haledon. He is a graduate of Neumann Preparatory High School and Saint Joseph's University in Philadelphia. David majored in food marketing and earned a bachelor of science degree in 1985.

While a young high school student working part time at the local Foodtown, David met his wife, Nancy, who was also a student and part-time worker. They have been married for more than 8 years and have two children: Alexa, age 7 and Nicholas, age 5.

David is president and CEO of Nicholas Markets, Inc., a family-owned business that was started in North Haledon by his father, Nicholas, in 1943. Nicholas Markets owns and operates 10 Super Foodtowns and 2 Grand Opening Liquor Stores in Passaic, Essex, Sussex, Middlesex, and Union Counties.

David is a member of the Foodtown Board of Directors, and the New Jersey Food Council Board of Directors. He also is a member of the Passaic County Police Chief Association and the Passaic County 200 Club.

David also serves many civic organizations as well, including the Boy Scouts of America, where he is a member of the board of directors, the Fidelians of America, and the Hawthorne Lions Club, where he serves as treasurer. He also helped establish the Nicholas Maniaci Scholarship Fund for St. Paul's Roman Catholic School in Prospect Park and has worked on various projects which assist handicapped members of the community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, David's family and friends, the Italian-American Police Officer's Association, and the citizens of North Jersey in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service to the community of David Maniaci.

TRIBUTE TO MAGNOLIA VIRGINIA WRIGHT BYNUM

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am immensely pleased to acknowledge the retirement of Virginia Bynum and to introduce her to my House colleagues. Like me, Ms. Bynum graduated from North Carolina A&T State University and received her M.S. in Education from New York University.

Ms. Bynum's career was a reflection of her commitment to her community and to providing educational opportunities to those who desired it. Her first job was with the Macdonia High School in Blackville, SC, where she taught courses in business education. For more than 30 years, Ms. Bynum has taught business education for the Jersey City, NJ school system and has been the Dean of Students for 21 years.

Building upon her career successes, Ms. Bynum is a member of numerous professional organizations and the recipient of a wide array of community service awards. Always yearning

to assist others, Ms. Bynum has served as a special assistant for the 10th Congressional District and is New York liaison for North Carolina A&T. This month, she will retire as cochairperson of the Cornerstone Day Care Center. I am honored to recognize her numerous and noteworthy achievements.

TRIBUTE TO GILBERT GRAY

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Gilbert Gray. The death of Mr. Gray on April 9, 1997, was a sad day for all of us who knew him. He will be greatly missed, both as a dedicated civil rights activist and, as a generous and caring individual.

Born to a Texas farming family, he moved to California with his wife, Alice, in 1945. When the shipyard where he was employed was closed, he worked as a janitor at night, and attended barber school and played semi-pro baseball during the day. For the next 27 years, he worked as a military barber at Bay Area bases.

When the Grays moved to Santa Rosa, CA in 1952 to raise their nine children, it was a segregated town. Mr. Gray devoted tremendous time and energy to making the community, and the country, a better place for all Americans by fighting for equal rights. After attending his first NAACP convention, where he met Martin Luther King, Jr., he cofounded the Sonoma County NAACP chapter. He coordinated numerous events to protest injustices occurring to African-Americans across the Nation. When a local saloon refused to serve African-Americans, he organized a successful sit-in to protest.

Gilbert Gray continually extended himself for the good of the community. He was instrumental in establishing the Community Baptist Church in Santa Rosa. He also was a member of the Marin City Council and very active in the northern California Democratic Party. Along with his wife, Alice, he established the Gilbert and Alice Gray Foundation, a nonprofit organization that provides funds for students who excel academically or at a vocational skill. Despite the many awards and honors he received, his proudest moments were spent telling stories about his children earning college degrees.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I acknowledge the loss of Gilbert Gray. He was a tremendous asset to his community. The commitment Mr. Gray exhibited toward civil rights was admired by all who knew him. I extend my deepest sympathies to his wife, Alice, and their family. I, personally, will miss this wonderful man.

PERMANENT CROP LOSS EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1997

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest impacts to the California agricultural community was the loss to permanent crops as the result of damage from this winter's flooding. Approximately, 5,600 acres of orchards and vineyards in Stanislaus, Sacramento, Sutter, and Yuba Counties of California were completely destroyed or severely damaged. In these areas, in addition to suffering losses in this crop year, farmers will be faced with the high cost of replanting orchards and vineyards, and will have to wait years before a crop can be harvested.

In order to address this problem, I am introducing legislation today titled, "The Permanent Crop Loss Emergency Assistance Act of 1997," which would authorize USDA's Farm Service's Agency to provide assistance to affected farmers. This program will provide assistance to farmers whose orchards and vineyards have suffered mortality as a result of the 1997 floods, including removing and disposing trees, preparing the land for replanting, the cost of planting stock, and actual planting of the orchard or vineyard. The program is similar to the Tree Replacement Program contained in the 1990 farm bill. This bill contains an appropriation of \$9 million, based upon estimates by the California department of food and agriculture.

The purpose of introducing this legislation is to provide support for the inclusion of this program in the emergency supplemental appropriations bill which will provide the requisite authority and funding for this program.

INCREASING SAVINGS FOR WOMEN

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I take great pride in introducing the Women's Investment and Savings Equity Act of 1997, the Wise bill. Joining me in this effort is my colleague from Washington, Ms. JENNIFER DUNN.

The old proverb "a penny saved is a penny earned" has more truth today than people realize. Savings is not only a critical part of Americans' retirement security, but our long-term economic growth depends largely on what we save today. After all, the economy cannot grow unless there's an adequate supply of capital to invest. Money saved for retirement, whether it is through savings accounts, IRA's or employer-sponsored pensions, is a primary source of private investment capital.

Unfortunately, today's punitive, complex Tax Code encourages consumption while savings and investment are generally discouraged. Low savings rates means reduced growth potential. It also means a lower quality of life when the retirement years arrive.

In an effort to stimulate savings, the Wise bill would make some much needed changes

to our Tax Code as it pertains to savings for parents, especially women. Right now, many middle-class homemakers have difficulty establishing a tax-preferred individual retirement account [IRA] if their spouse has access to an employer-sponsored pension. Furthermore, parents who take unpaid maternity or paternity leave have no way of making up pension contributions once they return to the work force. Finally, many parents realize that it may not be possible for both parents to work while raising a child. Even if both do, there may not be enough money to make pension contributions.

The lack of savings opportunities I have just described would be removed if we enacted the Wise bill. First, the bill would allow any non-working spouse to establish a tax-preferred IRA, regardless of whether the working spouse has access to an employer-sponsored pension. This would allow many middle-class people, especially women, to establish secure retirement savings accounts.

Second, the Wise bill would allow those coming off of unpaid maternity or paternity leave to make up contributions to their employer-sponsored pension, for example, 401(k), that they would have been able to make had they not been on leave. The legislation would allow the person 3 years to make up the missed contributions.

Third, the Wise bill would allow parents who do not make contributions to their pension while raising a child, regardless of whether the parent has left the work force or if they simply cannot make a contribution due to other expenses, to make up those contributions at a later date. After all, piano lessons will sometimes come before retirement savings. For example, if a parent does not make contributions for 13 years while raising a child, he or she will have 13 years to make up the contributions. The make-up contributions will be equal to the lesser of what the parent could have otherwise contributed, of 120 percent of the contribution limit minus what is being contributed that year. For example, a \$50,000 earner with a 401(k) allowing for a 5-percent deferral, \$2,500, as defined by the employer could contribute his or her normal \$2,500 plus another \$2,500 if it is a make-up year. The added \$2,500 is the lesser of the plan limit, \$2,500, or 120 percent of the legal limit, \$11,400, minus \$2,500, the contribution already being made. The legal limit of a 401(k) is \$9,500.

These reforms are needed to remove the inequities that parents, especially women, face when it comes to savings for retirement. This would clearly spur additional personal savings. More savings equals an increase in retirement income, a reduction in dependence on entitlements and much needed economic growth. For all these reasons, it is imperative that we make retirement savings more attractive and easier for parents who face unique financial strains. The Wise bill does just that. I urge my colleagues to support this needed reform.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROVIDES SECURITY ACT OF 1997

HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my strong support for legislation introduced today by Representative DINGELL, myself, Representative ROUKEMA and others. Our bill, the Children's Health Insurance Provides Security or "CHIPS" Act, will help America's children get the preventive health care they need to become healthy adults.

Over 10 million children in this country—a country where over 1 million children a year are being born into poverty—are currently without health insurance. If parents can't afford to purchase health insurance, and cannot afford to pay health bills, those bills do not go away. No, Mr. Speaker, we all pay for the uninsured.

Arkansas recognizes that uninsured children need to receive coverage. Recently, our State enacted a law that is very similar to the legislation we introduced today. In Arkansas, children in families up to 200 percent of the Federal poverty level will have affordable, accessible health insurance.

Arkansas has proved that we can solve the problem of uninsured children in a fiscally responsible manner, as part of a balanced budget. Arkansas is required by State constitution to balance its budget each year, and yet it has set aside \$11 billion to provide health insurance by expanding its Medicaid program.

The legislation we introduced today is an investment in America's future. It is preventive medicine. Think about it—we can provide health insurance for children for only \$700 a year. That's equal to the cost of just one day in the hospital for a child. Or, we can ignore this opportunity to invest in prevention and end up spending hundreds or thousands of dollars down the road when a child is hospitalized.

I am proud to be part of this effort today, and I believe that this measure should be an integral part of balanced budgets offered by both Democrats and Republicans this year. This legislation has bipartisan, bicameral support and I urge my colleagues to include its provisions in our Nation's budget.

A TRIBUTE TO DORRIE THURMAN

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I take this opportunity to pay tribute to a great American who gave consistently of herself for the betterment of her community, her city, and her country.

Dorrie Thurman was a community activist in Chicago's Uptown neighborhood where she worked for many years on behalf of the poor and disadvantaged members of our society. She was a member of several welfare rights

organizations and eventually became president of The Voice of the People, an affordable housing development corporation.

Dorrie was a strong proponent of the philosophy that "you cannot lead where you don't go and you cannot teach what you don't know." Therefore, she lived in a building owned and operated by The Voice of the People.

The Chicago Tribune wrote, "in her heyday, little Dorrie Thurman was a community leader in Uptown; the kind of big-hearted activist who once sprouted in Chicago like wildflowers in a vacant lot."

Ms. Thurman leaves a great legacy of involvement, determination, and belief that people can make a difference. Her vibrancy, spirit, and willingness to give of herself made her a unique person who will always live as a part of the history of Uptown and as a part of the history of the advocacy for poor people throughout America.

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN U.S. TERRITORY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, over two dozen Members of Congress have joined in introducing H.R. 1450, urgently needed legislation to stop the inexcusable pattern of labor and human rights abuses in the United States Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands [CNMI]. The full extent of those systematic abuses was detailed in the report released last week by the Democratic staff of the Committee on Resources, Economic Miracle or Economic Mirage: The Human Cost of Development in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Prominent human rights and religious groups including Human Rights Watch, the Asia Pacific Center for Justice and Peace, and the United States Catholic Conference, as well as national labor organizations, are unified in their support of the Insular Fair Wage and Human Rights Act of 1997. This bill would mandate needed reforms in the CNMI's minimum wage and immigration policies. H.R. 1450 sends a strong message to the CNMI Government that these continued abuses will not be tolerated on United States soil.

I welcome the following April 28, 1997 editorial from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin in support of this important legislation. The editorial accurately refers to reports that mistreatment of CNMI laborers has been well documented for years, and the CNMI Government has been unwilling to provide satisfactory protections to these thousands of guests to the United States.

This editorial as well as the strong support of the Hawaii congressional delegation and the many organizations in Hawaii including the Filipino Coalition for Solidarity, the United Filipino Council of Hawaii, the Oahu Filipino Community Council, the Aloha Medical Mission, and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 5, is critical to achieve reform in the CNMI.

The Department of the Interior has urged Congress to take swift action on this issue. It is my hope that the administration, the Congress, and the strong coalition of interest groups will be successful in bringing about reform in the CNMI this session of Congress.

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, April 28, 1997]

CONGRESS SHOULD ACT ON NORTHERN MARIANAS

Patience with the Northern Marianas government is running out in Washington. A group of Democratic members of the House of Representatives, including Hawaii's members, is seeking expansion of federal control of the islands to deal with abuses of foreign labor. These reportedly include forced prostitution, drug activity and labor practices likened to slavery.

Rep. George Miller, D-Calif., has introduced a bill to raise the minimum wage in the Northern Marianas to the federal level, institute federal control over immigration and require garment manufacturers to comply with federal labor laws. Hawaii Reps. Neil Abercrombie and Patsy Mink are among the 25 co-sponsors.

The Northern Marianas were formerly part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. They became a U.S. commonwealth in 1976 after the people approved that status in a plebiscite. As a commonwealth, the islands have limited autonomy but are still under U.S. control.

Complaints about employer mistreatment of foreign labor have been heard for years. Two years ago an official of the Interior Department's Office of Territorial and International Affairs told a meeting organized by Hawaii Filipino leaders that the reported violations of human rights in the Northern Marianas "have no place in a place that flies the U.S. flag." The official spoke in Honolulu en route back to Washington from an inspection trip to Saipan, capital of the Northern Marianas.

Miller charges that the human-rights violations continue in the islands despite criticism by Congress and federal agencies. He says, "These workers are not free." His bill has the support of Filipino organizations in Hawaii. Filipinos comprise the largest group of foreign workers in the islands, but there are also workers from China, South Korea and Japan.

A bill to federalize the Northern Marianas' minimum wage passed the Senate last year but died in the House. Miller's bill is worthy of support in view of the inability of the commonwealth government to deal with the problem. These abuses need not and should not be tolerated because the Northern Marianas have commonwealth status.

HONORING THE VICTIMS OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Armenian community in Rhode Island, I would like to take the opportunity to recognize and commemorate the Congressional observance of the 82d anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, a solemn, yet historically significant event.

We honor today the 1.5 million victims, who were massacred at the hands of the Ottoman Turks, and express our condolences to their descendants. The world has chosen to ignore this tragedy and because we must ensure that history does not repeat itself, we need to properly acknowledge the horrors of the Armenian Genocide.

The Armenian Genocide was launched when efforts led by the Ottoman Empire led to the eradication and destruction of the Armenian people. As a result, over 300,000 people died in 1895 and 30,000 in 1909 before the West eventually interceded. The tumultuous events of World War I allowed the Turks to launch their next assault on the Armenian community. The period of 1915-23 marks one of the darkest periods of modern times—the first example of genocide in the 20th century. On April 24, 1915, 200 intellectuals, political and religious leaders from Constantinople were executed by Turkish officials. Throughout an 8-year period, Armenians were driven from their homes, forced to endure death marches, starved, and executed in mass numbers.

To this day, the Turkish Government does not recognize any of these occurrences and denies responsibility for the eradication of almost the entire Armenian population living in Turkey.

I gather here today with my fellow colleagues and the Armenian community to proclaim that the genocide did indeed happen. Unfortunately, we cannot change the past, but we can all work together to ensure that these injustices never occur again in the course of humanity. By honoring the victims of the Armenian Genocide and sharing the grief of their families, we can begin to heal the many wounds.

I would like to end with this thought from former President Theodore Roosevelt, who in 1915 stated:

... the Armenian massacre was the greatest crime of the war and the failure to deal radically with the horror means that all talk of guaranteeing future peace of the world is mischievous nonsense.

TRIBUTE TO EUNICE FLANDERS CARY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to a very special person who has truly made a difference in the lives of others, Eunice Flanders Cary of East Orange, NJ.

Mrs. Cary is being honored for her efforts in providing foster care to African-American youngsters for more than 50 years. During the younger years of her life, she volunteered to serve her community and did so until she retired more than 2 years ago.

Eunice Flanders Cary is a native of New Jersey who has lived most of her life in Vauxhall. She raised three children—Jean Hopkins, Bernice Sanders, and a son, George Cary, now deceased. Mrs. Cary has six grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

In 1968, Mrs. Cary opened the first Emergency Shelter for Foster Children in Essex county. During this period, Mrs. Cary provided a home for 84 boys, giving guidance and love to each. Many have found rewarding positions in their adult lives as fireman, bank managers, bus drivers, and businessmen. Although retired, she still has one of her boys, who is now 82, residing with her.

Mrs. Cary is a member of Bethlehem Chapter No. 41, Order of the Eastern Star, PHA East Orange, where she has served as treasurer for 28 years and also served as past matron of her chapter. In addition, she is a member of Ruth Court No. 5, past most ancient matron heroines of Jericho and Rose of Sharon Court No. 4, Order of Cyrenes, PHA.

In 1978, Mrs. Cary was honored by the Life Members guild of the National Council of Negro Women for being a foster mother to homeless boys. She is a life member of the National Council of Negro Women, Section of the Oranges.

Mrs. Cary has been a member of Messiah Baptist Church in East Orange since 1945 and has been a member of the Church's flower guild for 41 years. Her community involvement includes working with United Way and the Bureau of Toys Services.

Mr. Speaker, we in New Jersey are very proud of this wonderful woman and we are grateful for all that she has done for our community. Please join me in sending congratulations and best wishes to Mrs. Cary as we celebrate her many years of distinguished community service.

HONORING ABINGTON FRIENDS SCHOOL

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding school which began educating our youth even before our Founding Fathers brought forth this great Nation. Founded in 1697, Abington Friends School has the distinction of being the oldest primary and secondary education institution in the United States to operate continuously at the same location and under the same administration.

Abington Friends School is an independent, coeducational, college preparatory day school, founded by and administered under the care of the Abington Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends—The Quakers.

Mr. Speaker, Abington Friends School has been dedicated to teaching the values of peace, community service and commitment to society for three centuries—long before this week's Presidents' Summit for America's Future in Philadelphia attempted to deliver the same message.

It is a basic Quaker tenet that all conflicts can be resolved peacefully. The strength and success of Abington Friends School is that while certain elements have remained the same throughout the past 300 years, the school has shown the ability to adapt to the changing times while still providing a quality

education and remaining true to their motto—"Commitment, Community, Character."

In 1697, John Barnes, a wealthy tailor, donated 120 acres of his estate and 150 pounds in currency to construct a meetinghouse and school. The school was the first educational institution in the Abington area and the first classes were conducted in the Meetinghouse.

To put the history of Abington Friends School in perspective, a chronicler once noted that "when the marching troops of General Washington and General Howe kicked up the dust of Old York Road in 1777, it was not the first pupils of the schools who watched with alternating emotions from the hedgerows, but the grandchildren of those first scholars." The school's address—Washington Lane—is a tie and a tribute to that past.

From the beginning, Abington Friends School was ahead of its time, starting as a co-educational school. George Boone, uncle of Daniel Boone, was the popular headmaster from 1716 to 1720. The current caretaker's building next to the Meetinghouse served as the school beginning in 1784. Boys met on the first floor; girls on the second. The present School Store is believed to have been built between 1690 and 1710. The building was either a farmer's residence or a storage cottage.

Over the last 15 years, seventh-grade students have been involved in an archaeological dig around the store and have uncovered 10,000 artifacts many of which are on display at the school. Among the finds are Colonial artifacts that give credence to the fact that Washington's troops did pass by the school and may have even stopped there.

Abington Friends School was also a leader in the movement to abolish slavery in the United States. Benjamin Lay who lived across the street from the grounds during the 1700's was a Quaker and an ardent abolitionist. He made his distaste for slavery known to the Friends. One day, he detained some students on their way home from school and told the distraught mother: "How do you think those poor mothers in Africa feel when their children are torn from them, never to be returned again?" This family freed their slaves. By 1760, there were black students at Abington Friends. This was 16 years before the Quakers abolished slavery in their ranks and the outset of the American Revolution; 100 years before the American Civil War and 200 years before integration and the Civil Rights Movement. In fact, the earliest school picture from 1869 shows black students.

The abolitionist fervor carried on 100 years later. Lucretia Mott, a local Quaker woman and frequent attendee of Abington Monthly Meeting from 1857-1880, often spoke to students about her experiences as a conductor on the Underground Railroad. In fact, it is likely that the Meeting and school may have been a stop on the Underground Railroad. Today, third-grade students culminate their study of the Underground Railroad by participating in a simulation on the grounds around the Meetinghouse. It is fitting that civil rights pioneer Rosa Parks appeared at Abington Friends this past October.

Abington Friends School operated as a boarding school from 1887-1914 when a Quaker minister, Edith Atlee, saw the need for secondary education. The result was a school

from kindergarten through 12th grade. After the close of the boarding school, the high school was eliminated. In the mid 1920's ninth grade was added. Due to the increase of public schools in the area by the early 20th century, enrollment at Abington Friends began to drop, particularly among boys. In 1931, Abington Friends became an all-girls college preparatory school. Boys were readmitted in 1966 with the first co-ed graduation in more than 40 years occurring in 1975.

In 1959, the school committee which establishes policy for the school directed Headmaster Howard Bartram to "expand the number of students and teachers whose racial, religious and cultural backgrounds would help us better understand the world in which we live."

The school continues to actively pursue students of various backgrounds. There are students from Bolivia, Bosnia, England, Israel and the Ukraine and faculty from Ghana and Sweden. This adds a rich international and diverse flavor to the school. A student-run multicultural organization plans such celebrations as Black History Month, Chinese New Year, and a December program which recognizes all the different cultural holiday. A lower school Spanish program exposes students to the values of being multilingual and teaches them to have respect for other cultures.

While Abington Friends School celebrates three centuries of education, it is prepared for the 21st century. Students use computers to access information on the Internet, to write or compose art or to communicate with students in other cities, states and countries. Strong arts, theater, music and athletic programs enable students to find that they have talents in multiple disciplines.

From the first September nearly 300 years ago, Abington Friends School has been a special place for children. Quakers and non-Quakers and children of all races, nations and economic backgrounds have received rigorous academic training in an environment which empowers them to create, question, challenge and explore. Students are taught the value of peaceful conflict resolution and are required to perform community service. With these powerful guiding principles, Abington Friends School has been able to help children grow into productive, responsible adults committed to improving their communities and the world.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor the students, faculty, administrators, and parents of Abington Friends School as they celebrate their rich history, the dedication to the community, their commitment to peaceful resolution of conflict and their respect for all members of the human family without regard to race, color, creed or social standing. I praise their efforts to raise generation after generation of American children dedicated to working for the common good and I wish them prayers and good wishes for the next 300 years and beyond.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HON.
CHARLES ARTHUR HAYES

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend the deepest sympathies of our community to the family and friends of Congressman Charles Arthur Hayes of Chicago, IL, who served in this body from September 1983 through December 1992.

It was my distinct pleasure to know and work with this indefatigable man we called Charlie, including a visit to his central city Chicago district. During that tour, we walked from public housing development to public housing development, trying to envision a better and different future for the people—especially the children—living there.

He knew every nook and cranny of his town. While we explored his neighborhoods, he talked about his early life, how upon graduation he had sought to work in Chicago but was denied because he was a man of color. He eventually joined the United Food and Commercial Workers Union and spent his life as a tireless and vocal advocate for the working people of our Nation—and for those who wish to work but are denied access.

Through his life, he helped America move forward. As a staunch ally of Martin Luther King, Jr., and civil rights advocates, he changed the laws of our land to meet the Nation's promise that "All people are created equal."

We shall miss you, Charlie. I still look for you in the corridors of Congress, and still hear your voice. Very few citizens with a background like yours achieve election to this Chamber. You brought a set of experiences and a world view that need greater voice. Rest in peace, faithful servant. In your life, you made a difference.

WOMEN'S BUSINESS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to authorize permanently a very successful, low-cost, community-based program to train and counsel current and potential women business owners. This program was created as part of the Women's Business Ownership Act of 1988, which I authored. Mr. Speaker, women entrepreneurs are an increasingly significant part of the U.S. economy. They account for approximately one-third of all U.S. businesses and are starting businesses at twice the rate of men. Masked by these impressive statistics, however, is the fact that women encounter numerous obstacles trying to start, maintain or expand a business—obstacles which must be eliminated if we are ever to realize the full potential of this dynamic sector of our economy.

While all small businesses have common challenges—access to capital, for example—

there are particular problems faced by women. In 1988, the Committee on Small Business first heard testimony from dozens of women business owners on this issue. One area which was repeatedly cited was a need for business training to teach women financial, management and technical skills. The women's business training program, which is the subject of today's legislation, thus was established as a pilot program to see if it could help fill the training void. I can report to you today that it has exceeded our hopes for it.

As befitting a program administered by the Small Business Administration, this program takes a very entrepreneurial and business-like approach to fostering and assisting women entrepreneurs. Organizations experienced in business counseling and training may submit to the SBA proposals for Federal funding to start a training center. The process is very competitive as Federal funds for the program are limited and must be matched by non-Federal assistance according to a specified formula. I can assure you that such terms weed out all but those who are the most committed to assisting women entrepreneurs and are the most likely to be able to keep their centers operational over the long term.

Nine years after getting off the ground, there are currently 54 training sites—19 of which are currently receiving Federal funding—in 28 States and the District of Columbia. Contributing to the program's success is the fact that this program does not require a one-size-fits-all approach. Each center tailors its style and curriculum to the particular needs of the community—be it rural, urban, low income, or linguistically or culturally diverse.

With the centers flexible enough to base everything from hours of operation to class offerings on community needs, the sites have understandably been highly responsive to low-income women and those seeking to get off welfare. We all know the intensive assistance that must be given to women who are likely to be entering the business world for the first time. Having spoken to the directors of many of the women's business centers about their programs, I can attest to their commitment to working with these women; to making available the necessarily broad array of business and skills courses; and to providing them a learning atmosphere that is supportive enough to bolster them in their decision to make the transition from welfare, yet realistic enough to prepare them for the responsibilities of owning a business.

More than 55,000 women have sought and benefited from the training and counseling in business management, marketing, financial and technical assistance offered by the centers. The centers have directly led to business startups, expansions, and job creation. Equally important, the program has also prevented business failures.

Mr. Speaker, I could spend hours giving concrete examples of the accomplishments of this program and describing the experienced and talented people who put enormous time and energy into running their sites. I will, however, take just a minute to give a few examples of how creatively this program has responded to the needs of its clientele and the realities of the economy and business world they seek to be part of:

The Washington, DC and Los Angeles sites are working on a pilot program with the Department of Defense to provide business training to military spouses, who often cannot develop a career because of the frequent moves required by military life. The training is focusing on portable businesses—ranging from computers to hair care services—that the military spouse can move when the family changes duty stations. This pilot program will take place in Norfolk and San Diego.

All of the women's business centers—including those no longer receiving Federal moneys—are linked on a women's business intranet, which will lead shortly to an Internet training site. Based at the Dallas business center, the computer training site will make available to any woman with a computer business training, mentoring, counseling, etc. This program and its potential so impressed IBM that it has partnered with the Small Business Administration's Office of Women's Business Ownership to give them 240 computers for the sites to teach women how to use computers for business purposes such as developing a business plan.

The Milwaukee program has set up in a nearby office building a coffee business called Coffee with a Conscience. The training center rotates potential businesswomen as "owners" of the coffee cart, giving them firsthand experience in the fundamentals of owning a business, including bookkeeping, ordering supplies, and working with customers, and also gives them an opportunity to answer threshold questions such as whether they want to put in the time that owning a business demands.

The Center for Women and Enterprise in Massachusetts last year was given \$150,000 by the Bank of Boston toward the center's private matching fund requirements. Since then, one of the center's clients has won a Small Business Innovation and Research award, which is a highly competitive Federal grant given to small businesses which have technologically innovative and commercially feasible products to develop.

Mr. Speaker, this program has since its inception received broad bipartisan support in both Houses of Congress. It does what we want most Federal programs to do: runs on a shoestring, produces concrete results, reaches and benefits a wide array of individuals, involves only a small amount of Federal financial aid to any one recipient location, and requires no bureaucracy to run it. This program works and it puts people to work. I urge all Members to support this bill and I look forward to its quick passage.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL J. KOVACS

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the work and dedication of Michael J. Kovacs. Mr. Kovacs has worked tirelessly for over 15 years to educate the people in the south suburban communities of Chicago.

Mr. Kovacs has chosen to give back to his community by volunteering his time and valu-

able skills to the local cable industry. Over the years, in cooperation with Steve Klinhart and Kenny White of Continental Cablevision, Kovacs has reached out to local schools, churches, VFW's, chambers of commerce, and local elected officials with his film-making skills in an effort to keep the community informed on important issues in their area.

Michael Kovacs's commitment to providing service to his community deserves the highest commendation. His impact on Chicago's south suburban community is not only deserving of congressional recognition, but should also serve as a model for others to follow.

At a time when our Nation's leaders are asking the people of this country to make serving their community a core value of citizenship, honoring Michael Kovacs is both timely and appropriate.

I urge this body to identify and recognize others in their communities whose actions have so greatly benefited and enlightened America's communities.

NATIONAL WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, new technologies like electronic mail and the Internet have helped bring people closer than ever to the events in Congress. But one of the most instrumental groups in keeping people in touch with their representative, National Write Your Congressman, relies on technology that is as old as this country itself—the U.S. Postal Service.

National Write Your Congressman was founded in Dallas, TX, in 1958. For nearly 40 years, this important organization has helped constituents voice their opinions with monthly mailings that present both sides of controversial issues. Constituents are then asked to mark a ballot in favor of or against a legislative proposal, and return the ballot to their Representative. National Write Your Congressman conducts frequent polls of its membership and informs Representatives of their results. They also keep Representatives' voting records on file, and frequently update their membership on the performance of the men and women who represent them.

I am particularly grateful to LeRoy and Erika Larson of Burnsville, MN, in my congressional district, who visited my office this week.

LeRoy and Erika's tireless efforts on behalf of National Write Your Congressman have enabled my Minnesota constituents to voice their opinion on legislation that directly affects their lives. At the same time, they have been proactive participants in the education of our citizenry, which helps build a more responsible America.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank National Write Your Congressman for their ongoing efforts to inform citizens of our activities in Washington and to inform us of our constituents' concerns. They are truly helping empower the people of this country and returning the government to the people it was created to serve.

MAJORITY OF HOUSE DEMOCRATS URGE INCLUSION OF MILITARY SPENDING IN BUDGET CUTS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, with the budget negotiations going forward, many of us are disturbed by the apparent assumption that military spending should be continued at its current level while significant reductions are imposed on a wide range of important nonmilitary programs. Health care, environmental cleanup, education, job training, community development, transportation, international economic assistance—all of these are put seriously at risk by a decision to exempt military spending from any significant budget discipline.

While Democratic Members are naturally interested in supporting the President at this critical time, significantly more than half of the Democratic Caucus recently agreed to a letter which we sent to the President last Friday voicing our strong objections to important aspects of the budget negotiations as they have been reported.

To date, 111 of the Democratic Members of the House, along with our Independent colleague, have signed on to the letter in which we have told the President that "we strongly believe that a budget compromise must begin seriously the process of moving funds from the Pentagon and related agencies to the civilian side if we are to balance the budget while avoiding devastating cuts over the next 5 years in important nonmilitary programs."

The goal of reducing the deficit to zero by the year 2002 is very widely shared. The debate is not over whether or not to balance the budget, but whether to do so in a socially responsible way, which meets our obligation to deal with important social and economic problems to the extent that we can, or whether to do it in a way that will exacerbate these problems. Members of the House do not casually write to the President to voice strong objections to efforts to resolve our budget difficulty, and I believe that the fact that so many of us have felt compelled to do so at this time is a point that should be noted here. It is precisely because many of us hope to see a budget compromise reached that we can support that we are making clear what we believe to be the essential elements of such a compromise in this way. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the text of the letter and the list of signers as of noon on Monday be printed here.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 25, 1997.

HON. WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
President, The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We wish to make clear our strong objections to any budget proposal which would maintain the current high level of military spending while reducing severely in real terms both discretionary spending on all non-military functions, and funding for Medicare and Medicaid. You have correctly noted the importance of adequate funding support for education, the environ-

ment and job training. We believe that there are other important priorities that must receive adequate funding support in the years ahead as well. Unfortunately, the action of the Republican majority in adding \$17 billion to the Pentagon's budget over the past two years has already greatly exacerbated the difficulties we face in providing adequate funds for many of these programs, within the context of a balanced budget by the year 2002. And we are concerned that current proposals from the Republican leadership seek to make this bad situation even worse.

Many of us have been active in past years in seeking significantly greater contributions from our wealthy European, Asian and Middle Eastern allies in contributing to common defense concerns. We have also opposed the development or procurement of extremely expensive weapons which had originally been designed for use in the context of the military competition with a heavily armed Soviet Union. And we believe that there has been an unwillingness on the part of the congressional majority to hold the military and intelligence agencies to the same level of scrutiny as is applied to domestic agencies when it comes to insisting on efficiency and accurate accounting.

We therefore strongly urge you to resist efforts to continue to the pattern of a higher than necessary level of military spending at the expense of the non-military functions of the federal government, including those aspects of foreign policy which have also suffered from inadequate funding in past years. It is our responsibility to inform you that we strongly believe that a budget compromise must begin seriously the process of moving funds from the Pentagon and related agencies to the civilian side if we are to balance the budget while avoiding devastating cuts over the next five years in important non-military programs.

We of course share your view that America must remain the strongest nation in the world, and be well able within a significant margin of safety to meet genuine national security needs. But we believe that the current military budget significantly exceeds what is required in this regard, while important health, public safety, environmental, educational and other functions of the federal government will suffer greatly if Republican priorities are followed. And of course the suffering in this case does not fall abstractly on "programs", but rather on the American people who are the intended beneficiaries of this programmatic activity.

The following Members have signed onto the letter to the President.

Gary Ackerman, Tom Barrett, Xavier Becerra, Howard Berman, Rod Blagojevich, Earl Blumenauer, David Bonior, George Brown, Sherrod Brown, Walter Capps, Julia Carson, Donna Christian-Green, William Clay, Eva Clayton, John Conyers, Elijah Cummings, Danny Davis, Jim Davis, Peter DeFazio, Diana DeGette, William Delahunt, Ronald Dellums, Peter Deutsch, Julian Dixon, Lloyd Doggett, Eliot Engel, Anna Eshoo, Lane Evans, Sam Farr, Chakaf Fattah, Bob Filner, Floyd Flake, Thomas Foglietta, Harold Ford, Jr., Barney Frank, Elizabeth Furse, Gene Green, Luis Guterrez, Maurice Hinchey, Darlene Hooley, Jesse Jackson, Jr., Sheila Jackson-Lee, Marcy Kaptur, Joseph P. Kennedy, II, Dale Kildee, Carolyn Kilpatrick, Ron Kind, Dennis Kucinich.

John LaFalce, Nick Lampson, Tom Lantos, Sander Levin, John Lewis, William

Lipinski, Zoe Lofgren, Nita Lowey, Bill Luther, Carolyn Maloney, Thomas Manton, Edward Markey, Matthew Martinez, Carolyn McCarthy, Karen McCarthy, Jim McDermott, James P. McGovern, Cynthia McKinney, Martin Meehan, Juanita Millender-McDonald, George Miller, David Minge, Patsy Mink, John Joseph Moakley, Jim Moran, Jerrold Nadler, Richard Neal, Eleanor Holmes Norton, James Oberstar, David Obey, John Olver, Major Owens, Frank Pallone, Bill Pascrell, Jr., Ed Pastor, Donald Payne, Nancy Pelosi, Charles Rangel, Lynn Rivers, Steven Rothman, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Bobby L. Rush, Loretta Sanchez, Bernard Sanders, Charles Schumer, Jose Serrano, David Skaggs, Louise Slaughter, Deborah Stabenow, Fortney "Pete" Stark, Louis Stokes, Ted Strickland, Bart Stupak, John Tierney, Esteban Torres, Edolphus Towns, Nydia Velázquez, Bruce Vento, Maxine Waters, Melvin Watt, Henry Waxman, Robert Wexler, Bob Wise, Lynn Woolsey, Albert Wynn, Sidney Yates.

225TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALL SAINTS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 225th anniversary of All Saints' Episcopal Church. All Saints' Church was founded in 1772, in the rural area of Torresdale, now known as Northeast Philadelphia. Dr. William Smith, the church's first rector, cooperated with previously established Swedish missionaries to organize All Saints'.

As we honor the anniversary of All Saints' Church, it also serves as a reminder of the history of our Nation. The congregation of All Saints' has been a part of that great history. This parish has seen and experienced all of the great and troubled moments that have made this Nation what it is today. The members of this church have been participants in the very events that have shaped this country.

This past weekend the city of Philadelphia was the forum for a national summit on volunteerism, and the central role that it plays in the success of our nation. All Saints' is an example of the virtues discussed at this summit, and should be commended for its efforts. The early precedent of cooperation and involvement set in place by its founders, has continued throughout the history of the church. A spirit of warmth and service emanates from this group of parishioners. All Saints' is an example of community goodwill, and has served as a unifying force for members of the district.

Under the direction of Dr. Chinn, the current pastor, the church has developed programs to help those less fortunate. Members of the congregation prepare and deliver meals for the elderly and families who are struggling in their current situations. In times of crisis and need, help is always forthcoming in family oriented programs of service and volunteerism. Through the donation of hymnals and vestments, All Saints' also serves those churches within the religious community who are less fortunate.

All Saints' Episcopal Church should be a reminder to us that history and good will isn't just what we read in textbooks or hear about in other areas. It is evident in our communities and neighborhoods. It is living and breathing right in our midst. All Saints' has a place in the great past of the city of Philadelphia, and it will continue to shape and mold both the neighborhood and the people who reside there.

On their 225th anniversary, I would like to congratulate All Saints' Episcopal Church on a long standing ideal of service and community centered action. I wish them luck in their future endeavors, and thank them for 225 years of unwavering commitment to the people of Philadelphia.

DRIVE TO RATIFY FLAG PROTECTION AMENDMENT CONTINUES

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, I testified before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution in support of House Joint Resolution 54, the flag protection amendment. As of today, this joint resolution has 274 cosponsors, two dozen more than we had in the 104th Congress when we overwhelmingly approved similar proposal by a vote of 312 to 120. It is my fervent hope and expectation that this amendment will come to the House floor for a vote before Flag Day, June 14. I urge any supporters who have not yet cosponsored the joint resolution, to do so now, and I respectfully request that my remarks from the subcommittee hearing be printed here.

Thank you very much Chairman Canady and panel members for inviting me here today to testify on the Flag Protection Amendment.

I also want to commend Mr. Canady and the over 270 other cosponsors of this joint resolution. And let me add this: with such good people on my side, I cannot wait to represent this amendment, first on the House floor, and then to the states for ratification.

But first, with your indulgence Mr. Chairman, I would like to tell you why I think this amendment is so important.

It is important for many reasons. First of all, the overwhelming majority of Americans support this amendment.

In Congress, it has won the support of members from both sides of the aisle, in both chambers. The presence of my good friend Bill Lipinski next to me today is proof of that.

And finally, and this may be even more important, I am joined by constitutional scholars in saying this amendment actually strengthens our First Amendment freedoms.

I emphasize that, Mr. Chairman because some Americans have raised questions about our fundamental freedoms of speech and expression. I have the same concerns they do, and they deserve some straight answers.

Now, I am not going to spend too much time paying tribute to the flag. I am sure it's safe to say that respect for the flag is something everyone in this room shares.

Americans have always felt that way about their flag, and that's why there is so much precedent for what we're doing here today.

Some critics might say that the Supreme Court has spoken on this matter, and that's that! Well, not quite.

In the history of the Supreme Court, few members guarded the First Amendment so jealously as Justice Hugo Black and Chief Justice Earl Warren. Both stated forcefully that there is no First Amendment problem with banning flag desecration.

And they also believed that nothing in the Constitution prevented individual states from enacting laws to prohibit the physical desecration of the American flag!

What we seek today is not an amendment to ban flag desecration but an amendment to allow Congress to make that decision.

Some of you may point out that this amendment differs from the one I offered in the last Congress. You are right. In the 104th Congress, the House overwhelmingly voted 312 to 120 to allow Congress and the States to prohibit the physical desecration of the American flag.

Unfortunately, that amendment fell three votes short in the Senate. While I support enabling both Congress and the States to prohibit flag desecration, a few members expressed their concern that giving the States this power could lead to 50 very diverse laws on the topic. While I do not have those concerns myself, I worked with this amendment's cosponsors and the members of the Citizens Flag Alliance to rewrite the Amendment to address those concerns and only empower Congress to prohibit flag desecration.

It is entirely appropriate to draft the amendment in this way. It is after all, the American flag—our nation's flag—that we are discussing. The federal government should be the one to make laws protecting it. I know this will relieve many of those who raised this concern in the past.

And physical desecration does not only include flag burning, it also includes the outrageous acts of people defecating on the flag—that's right, actually treating our flag like it was nothing more than toilet paper. You will hear a witness testify more about that later.

One vote—I repeat, one vote—in a 5 to 4 decision turned the Court's back on the tradition of Justice Black and Chief Justice Warren, and all of a sudden flag-burning became "expression" protected by the First Amendment. But the very analysis of that slim majority did not support that conclusion.

The Court said that the government cannot prohibit the expression of any idea just because society finds that idea offensive or disagreeable.

But the Texas state law overturned in that 1989 decision did not suppress any idea at all.

Look at it this way. What idea does burning a flag communicate? What idea does defecating on the flag communicate? What thought does it express? Obviously, none!

Under that Texas statute, and others like it, no one was required to worship the flag or was prevented from speaking about the flag, or even prevented from insulting the flag verbally. It only said they could not physically desecrate the flag.

After all, everyone understands that no "right" is absolute. We cannot yell "fire" in a crowded theater. We cannot holler obscenities on the corner of a residential neighborhood and not get arrested for disturbing the peace.

And if I don't like someone, I can say so, but I cannot express my dislike by punching him in the nose. When my dislike goes from thoughts, or words, to action, well, then I have crossed the line the Supreme Court itself has drawn in the sand over and over again.

The finest constitutional minds in the country—including Judge Robert Bork and legal scholars Stephen B. Presser and Richard D. Parker—tell us that this is not a First Amendment issue.

They will tell you that for any society to survive, there has to be some common basic rules of civility and respect which we all can live with. Every viable society has to be able to say: "This you shall not do. We, as a community, find this conduct highly offensive!"

The only other alternative is chaos and fragmentation. This is true even in a society as pluralistic and diverse as ours. In such a society, it is all the more important to protect the most important symbol of unity we have. And what's more important than Old Glory? Our flag and all it represents make us Americans.

You know, not long ago, we celebrated the 50th anniversary of Iwo Jima, and we all know that the Marines did not run a copy of the Constitution up a pole on Mount Suribachi. When some tragedy occurs, we do not fly the Presidential Seal at half-mast from our federal buildings. We do not salute the Liberty Bell.

And so it's been across the world. Whether it's been Manila, or Paris, or Kuwait City, whenever American troops have liberated cities from oppressors, they have been greeted by grateful people waving—not the Constitution, not the Presidential Seal, not Big Macs or blue jeans—but the American flag.

And that love of the flag certainly is not dead in our own country. Eighty percent of the American people want this amendment. Over 100 national civic, fraternal and veterans organizations have been working since 1989 for its ratification.

Furthermore, forty-nine (49) states have asked Congress to pass this amendment. That's 11 more than the 38 needed to ratify it! When was the last time any amendment (regardless of whether or not it was ratified) garnered such broad-based support.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that consensus and reasoned arguments are going to enact this amendment, as opposed to the passions and politics of the moment. The grass-roots movement which has gathered steam over the past eight years is a testament to this.

For those who worry how ratifying this amendment would lead our nation down a slippery slope, I can assure you that the very difficult process which our Founding Fathers created to amend the Constitution will prevent a floodgate of amendments from happening, just as it has blocked frivolous amendments for more than 200 years.

And so, to sum up—We are not banning desecration of the flag. We're only giving Congress the right to do so, a right that it really always had up until the past eight years.

Not only does our amendment enhance rather than threaten the First Amendment, but burning the flag is not speech or expression, it is a hateful tantrum. And defecating on a flag is even worse.

Finally, the American people—and the constituents of every member in this room—want us to pass this amendment. So let's do it.

IN MEMORY OF MIKE ROYKO

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, when Mike Royko passed away this week, America lost

more than a syndicated newspaper columnist. We lost one of the greatest writers and most consistent voices of reason in modern journalism. This loss is especially hard for Chicago, a city where he was born, whose people he loved, and who loved him right back. At the time of his death, Mike was also a resident of Winnetka in my congressional district, and I am very proud to have represented a journalist of his caliber.

For an entire generation of newspaper readers, Mike Royko captured the daily wonders and absurdities of life like no one else. From his early days at the former Daily News to his work at the Chicago Sun-Times and then the Chicago Tribune, Mike made millions of faithful readers laugh, cry, and most of all, think. He wrote with an understated eloquence that touched us and made us confront the most difficult issues of our time.

Mike was especially quick to expose the foibles of elected officials and the ridiculous excesses of bureaucracy. But while the targets of his columns would gnash their teeth, they had to admit that, more often than not, Royko was right on target. He was keeping the politicians and the bureaucrats honest. And in those rare instances when he made an error, Mike was the first to correct it.

Back in 1994, I became incensed about the treatment of Hyde Park restaurant owner Hans Morsbach, who was being unfairly charged with discriminatory hiring practices by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. I decided to address this matter in the House, went down to the floor, and talked about this crazy situation at the EEOC.

Well, my comments were brought to Mike Royko's attention—who had been writing about the Morsbach case—and the very next day he devoted his column to my floor statement. Being included in Mike's column is one of the great honors of my career in public service * * * especially since I was fortunate enough not to be the target of his razor-sharp wit.

Throughout Chicago and the Nation, there are many, many people who knew and worked with Mike over the years who are paying tribute to him. One of the most fascinating comments, which I understand was shared on a Chicago radio show recently, was about the richness and enduring insight of Mike's writing. The observation was something like this: 100 years from now, if a student wants to understand what life was like in America during the latter half of the 20th century, there is only one thing he or she has to do—read Mike Royko's columns.

Mr. Speaker, Mike Royko set standards for all journalists to admire and a legacy of work that will long endure. I know that I speak for many when I say that when I read the Chicago Tribune from now on, there will be a void on page 3 that can never be filled.

Thanks for all you added to our daily lives, Mike. We will miss you more than words can say.

A TRIBUTE TO "VOICES FROM VIETNAM"

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on February 28, 1968, reconnaissance Sgt. Marvin Acker of Middleton, WI, wrote to his fiancée from the steamy, jungles of Hue and Phu Bai of North Vietnam. Acker wrote:

I've seen how easy it is to die. So very, very easy. One second you're alive and the next second you're dead. I can't wait until I'm home again where there's peace and not half as many worries as there are here.

Sergeant Acker is one of more than 57,000 Wisconsin residents who put their lives on the line and served their Nation with distinction and honor in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam conflict. The emotions, thoughts, and observations of these brave men and women have recently been chronicled in one of the most important works to be published in recent memory: "Voices from Vietnam."

Published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, "Voices from Vietnam" is a bold and comprehensive project which chronicles the Vietnam war from the broad perspective of more than 230 Wisconsin veterans and their families. With their assistance, an incredible 12,000 letters were donated to the Historical Society for this ambitious effort. The book covers the Vietnam experience from scores of sources, from those who were on the frontlines fighting the Viet Cong, to those who were held captive in the infamous Hanoi Hilton.

Through their letters, their harrowing experiences are brought to life.

Lt. Frederic Flom of Menasha spent 6½ years enslaved in the Hanoi Hilton after his plane was shot down over North Vietnam. During this time, Lieutenant Flom kept a diary written on 27 tiny cigarette wrappers which he kept hidden from prison guards. He wrote of "tiny dark rooms with no windows * * * ungodly hot during the summer and bitter cold in the winter." Lieutenant Flom had the good fortune to return home alive, after surviving torture, rats, and starvation, but others were not so lucky.

John K. Marshall was born in Green Bay and enlisted in the Marine Corps in December 1967, while still a senior in high school. The year 1968 was tragic for this heroic marine. John wrote to his parents after receiving his first purple heart award during a mortar attack, "you know if you get three purple hearts you get out of Vietnam." Less than 6 days later, John received another purple heart during another firefight with the VC. Then, 2 months later on November 14, 1968, John wrote to his mother and father, "I had a dream last night that some VC were coming towards me and I got shot up pretty bad but lived and got a third purple heart." Three days later, young John was killed in action and his parents were mailed his third purple heart which was awarded posthumously.

Some of the letters, however, reveal a lighter side of the Vietnam experience of which we seldom hear. Larry Kammholz, a Milwaukee

native and commander of the 736th Medical Detachment at Moc Hoa, wrote to his wife and asked her to mail cans of Schlitz, Pabst, and Miller, along with Wisconsin cheeses and sausage, so Wisconsin troops could throw a party for Illinois soldiers. Peter Ponti of Madison wrote to his Aunt Agnes from a USO show that "Raquel Welch is just as beautiful in person as she is in the movies."

And Larry Bueter of Antigo and Sheboygan who served as a draftsman near Da Nang wrote to his family to describe a Christmas celebration thousands of miles away from home:

We then observed a 5 minute silent prayer to usher in Christmas Day after which we all took communion then returned to our seats and sang "Silent Night," to finish the service. It was really an experience, and one I won't ever forget.

I want to acknowledge the outstanding work of the Wisconsin State Historical Society for realizing this tremendous project to its greatest potential. My good friend and former Wisconsin State Senate colleague Bob Jauch of Poplar, WI, who served in Vietnam, was instrumental in recognizing the need to publish this book, and secured the necessary funding through the State to make "Voices from Vietnam" a reality. I would also like to acknowledge Michael Stevens who did a remarkable job of editing the book. I especially want to thank John Koeppen, a Milwaukee native now residing in Racine whose story appears in "Voices from Vietnam," for presenting me with a personal copy of this outstanding work. I urge all of my colleagues to contact me to learn more about "Voices from Vietnam."

Of Wisconsin's heroic patriots, 1,239 never returned to the Dairy State and it is in their memory that "Voices from Vietnam" is dedicated. Indeed, the book is a fitting tribute to their deeds, their actions, and their unfailing courage.

A TRIBUTE TO DONALD VINCENT

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, Donald Vincent is a native American Indian. He is a member of the Pima Tribe located in the Phoenix, AZ, area.

He was born on July 25, 1931, in Phoenix, AZ. He attended the local schools and graduated from high school in 1949.

He entered the U.S. Army in 1950 and was stationed in Korea. After being awarded the Korean Presidential Medal, he was discharged January 13, 1953.

Don and his lively wife Bernice have been married for 43 years. They moved their family to the Cleveland, OH, area in 1960. They are the proud parents of five children, three sons and two daughters. They also have three grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Don joined the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Fred A. Bloetscher Post No. 868, located at 2054 Fulton Road, Cleveland, OH, in 1969 where he is an active member. He served his post as commander from 1990 until 1992 and

again from 1994 until 1996. Don also served as membership chairman in district and inspector in Cuyahoga County Council.

Don started through the chairs in Cuyahoga County Council in 1995 as junior vice-commander and advanced through the chairs to become Cuyahoga County commander for the 1996-1997 term.

Don retired January 31, 1997 after being employed at Loc-Tite Corporation in Warrensville Heights for 27 years. He currently resides in Cleveland, OH.

**SALUTE TO MS. MARGARET
MCGLOWN**

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of my constituents, Ms. Margaret McGlow. Ms. McGlow has contributed greatly to insuring her community's place in the future.

Ms. McGlow, along with 32 of her sorority sisters from Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc., have adopted 35 students from J.W. Stampley Elementary School in Clarksdale, MS. She has implemented an intensive mentoring program called HOPE [Helping Other People Emerge]. Under this program, Ms. McGlow has been able to provide a better world for these less fortunate students who otherwise would not have this opportunity. She is an outstanding individual who is helping to shape the minds of our youth so that they may be prepared for the future.

Today, Ms. McGlow will be honored for her accomplishments by USA Weekend, the third largest magazine in the country. Her project is one of only 11 chosen from 1,042,467 entrants nationwide on USA Weekend's Make A Difference Day.

Ms. McGlow has thoroughly demonstrated her commitment to strengthening the minds of our youth. Her enthusiasm and service are special qualities that make her an individual from whom we can all learn a valuable lesson. Mr. Speaker, I urge you to join me in congratulating Ms. Margaret McGlow and the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority for their outstanding service to the Clarksdale, MS community.

**MCINTOSH FAMILY BECOMES
AMERICAN CITIZENS**

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on a matter of great personal importance—yesterday was a very bittersweet day in the lives of some of my constituents. Sadly, Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago a bright, young man who had interned in my office died a tragic and most untimely death. Robert McIntosh, a rising sophomore at the University of Florida, was on a camping trip with friends in the summer of 1994 when he was swept

over a waterfall near Seattle. Robert was one of the most thoughtful and hardworking young men I have ever had the pleasure of working with. He, like his parents and siblings, was born in Jamaica and came to the United States to pursue the American dream.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to report that yesterday Tomas and Marilyn McIntosh—Robert's father and mother—became American citizens. Robert's brother and sister, Thomas and Natalie, also became citizens yesterday. The McIntoshs' wish was to have their children become Americans and live out the American dream. Tragically, there was one member of the McIntosh family who will never get that opportunity. Robert has been missed and thought about by me and all of those of us who cared for him since the day of his death. I come to the House floor today because yesterday should have been one of the happiest days in the lives of the McIntoshs. Yet, it was bittersweet and that is unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate four of the newest citizens of our country and also to let them know that their son's spirit continues to inspire all of us who knew him.

**THE CHILD HEALTH INSURANCE
PROVIDES SECURITY ACT**

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, children are the future of our Nation. It is important that we give them a healthy start to their lives. Unfortunately, many children are not given the opportunity to grow up healthy because they cannot get access to a doctor because their parents cannot afford insurance.

The bill that I am introducing in the House today on behalf of my 14 cosponsors—the Child Health Insurance Provides Security [CHIPS] Act—provides a strong inducement for States to provide health coverage for more children. Medicaid already covers one-third of our Nation's children. It therefore makes great sense to build on this existing program that has been so successful in providing access to health care services for children for 30 years.

This legislation gives States the option to expand coverage for children in families with incomes up to 150 percent of the Federal poverty level—or \$24,000 per year for a family of four—and provides incentives for them to do so by increasing their Federal Medicaid assistance percentage by 30 percent. For the working poor this means that the variations in eligibility within existing families will be leveled out. This will reduce the number of families who have children of different ages, some eligible for Medicaid and some not. Children also can be made eligible for 1 full year at a time, thus protecting them from losing their health care coverage because of changes in family income.

Outreach is another important aspect of children's health care coverage. An estimated 3 million children today are eligible to receive services through the Medicaid Program but are not enrolled. In order to encourage States to step up their efforts to identify and enroll

children in health insurance programs, we have included \$25 million per year in grant money to improve and increase outreach efforts by the States.

This bill is not a mandate. States are not required to take advantage of any of these options. We are providing a number of vehicles that States can use to help improve access to health insurance for their children. The CHIPS Act also does not penalize States that already cover children up to 150 percent FPL. States which have moved beyond the 150 percent FPL are eligible for the 30 percent enhanced match if they implement the 12 month continuous eligibility provision.

Also, the Child Health Insurance Provides Security Act does not preclude other approaches to expanding health insurance coverage for children. This bill complements approaches like the Hatch-Kennedy or the Daschle bills. CHIPS sets a floor below which no child should fall, and other approaches could fit nicely on top of CHIPS.

I invite my colleagues in the House to join me and the other cosponsors in this bipartisan effort to provide health insurance security for our Nation's most vulnerable population: Children. A strong bipartisan group of Senators supports CHIPS. I hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in the House will come together behind this sensible proposal that will expand access for children to health insurance.

**THE PRESENTATION OF THE NAVY
CROSS TO ROBERT JONES**

HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to help celebrate today's presentation of the Navy Cross to Mr. Robert Jones. Earlier today, the Secretary of the Navy presented this medal, the highest honor the Navy bestows, to Mr. Jones for the heroism he demonstrated while under fire during combat in the Pacific in October 1944.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, the heroism of Petty Officer Jones remained unrecognized by his Nation for over 50 years, simply because of the color of his skin. But in a moving ceremony in the Capitol this afternoon, the record was at long last set straight. Secretary Dalton spoke of Mr. Jones' "uncommon valor and selfless sacrifice." He added that Robert Jones "stood firm, took a stand, and stared death in the face. He is truly a Navy hero." I could not agree more.

On that fateful day in 1944, a Japanese dive bomber attacked the U.S.S. *Intrepid*. Petty Officer Jones manned one of the ship's guns and began firing on the incoming plane. Even when it became obvious that the bomber was headed straight for a crash into his gun position, Jones remained at his post, firing his weapon until the plane actually hit. Although Mr. Jones was severely burned, many other sailors aboard his ship can probably be thankful that their lives were spared entirely, thanks only to this one sailor's heroism.

Heroism is rarely something that we plan in advance, and many of us probably wonder if

we even have the right stuff necessary to become a hero in the first place. Robert Jones indeed had the stuff that heroes are made of. And while some may be saddened that it has us so long to recognize formally his acts of courage, we can nevertheless take complete pride today in seeing the record set straight, and in seeing a patriot and native son of the Commonwealth of Virginia receive the admiration and thanks of a grateful Nation. Today we salute Robert Jones and share in his pride.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID BROWN

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor David Brown who was recently named "Citizen of the Year" by the Las Virgenes Homeowners Association. Mr. Brown has been an outspoken advocate in our community for 25 years, and recognition of his good work is long overdue.

Mr. Brown has used his multitude of talents to work in areas as diverse as teaching, writing, publishing, and as a planning commissioner and citizen activist. Fortunately, he has seen fit to use his talents for the greater good of our local community. Dave brings to his work a rare blend of expertise and a tireless spirit of voluntarism. Although he has given freely of his time and resources to many worthy causes, his top priority has always been protection of the Santa Monica Mountains.

His dedication to protect the Santa Monicas is unparalleled. He has played various roles in his effort to protect the mountains, by serving on the Santa Monica Mountains Comprehensive Planning Commission Advisory Committee, the Sierra Club's Santa Monica Mountains Task Force and the Santa Monica Mountains Trails Council Board. Dave has done extensive work on monthly newsletters which served to defend the mountains from over development.

Mr. Brown has indeed been a lifelong steward of the Santa Monica Mountains, ensuring that this natural sanctuary will be available for generations to come.

MEMPHIS TEACHER MAKES NATIONAL HONOR ROLL OF SCIENCE TEACHERS

HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Carl Leon Lamon, a teacher at Douglas Elementary School in Memphis, TN. Mr. Lamon has been named to the 1997 Honor Roll of Teachers by the Association of Science-Technology Centers [ASTC]. ASTC is a nonprofit organization with over 400 science museums in 40 countries.

This is a prestigious award that is given to only 51 teachers picked from teachers in the United States and 10 other countries. Winning

teachers have demonstrated an exceptional degree of creativity and dedication. They go above and beyond the call of duty to inspire, motivate, and stimulate their students to achieve in science and technology.

Mr. Speaker, there is a tremendous need to educate more of our young people in science and math. The United States has held a position of world leadership in scientific research and development since World War II. It has made us the economic, political, and military leader of the 20th century. But if we expect to maintain this leadership role, we must continue our commitment to science and math.

According to the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics, high school graduates in 1992 were more likely to take science courses at the level of biology or higher than their counterparts in 1982. Part of the reason for this improvement is the dedication of teachers such as Mr. Lamon. He is making science an interesting, fun and fulfilling learning experience for hundreds of elementary school students in Memphis. Many of these students will take advanced science and math courses in high school and will be prepared for a successful post-secondary academic experience. Again, I salute Carl Leon Lamon and ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring this impressive achievement.

THE GIFT OF LIFE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL ACT OF 1997

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today our colleagues Mr. SERRANO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. FRANK, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. EHRLICH, Ms. CLAYTON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. SPENCE, and I take great pride in reintroducing the Gift of Life Congressional Medal Act of 1997. The enactment of this legislation, which doesn't cost taxpayers a penny, will not only honor the individual organ donor and their loved ones, but will also heighten the awareness of the organ shortage, ultimately resulting in more organ donation.

There is a major undersupply of available and suitable organ donors.

Currently, there are 50,000 individuals waiting for an organ transplant in the United States. The number of people on the list has more than doubled since 1990 and a new name is added to the national patient waiting list approximately every 18 minutes. Despite the numerous problems that organ donation programs have faced and conquered over the years, a major problem still exists.

The demand for organs will continue to grow with the improvement of medical technologies. Without expanded efforts to increase the supply of organ donation, the supply of suitable organs will continue to lag behind the need.

For the many would-be organ recipients, the consequence of shortage is death. It is clear that expanded efforts are necessary in order to increase the number of organ donors.

According to some researchers, it may be possible to increase by 80 percent the number of organ donations in the United States through incentive programs and public education. A congressional medal recognizing donors and their families can play a very important and effective role in our efforts to encourage such donation.

Our proposed Gift of Life Medal Program will be administered by the regional organ procurement organizations [OPO's] and managed by the entity administering the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network. Once the decision to donate an organ has been made, the donor or the family member of the donor will be asked by the regional OPO whether participation in the Gift of Life Medal Program is desired.

The OPO will give each donor or family member the option of receiving a Gift of Life Medal, recognizing that some may not want to participate. If requested, a public presentation will be made to honor the donor. A presentation by a local official, community leader, or Member of Congress would be a tremendous opportunity to increase the awareness concerning the desperate need for organ donation.

Every action has been taken to insure that the issuance of the Gift of Life Medals results in no net cost to the Government. In addition, I am proud to report that the legislation has the strong support of the United Network for Organ Sharing [UNOS] and the Coalition on Donation.

Any one of us, or any member of our families, could need a life saving transplant tomorrow. We would then be placed on a waiting list to await our turn, or our death.

So, I ask that our colleagues help bring an end to waiting lists and recognize the enormous faith and courage displayed by organ donors and their families. Please join us as cosponsors of the Gift of Life Congressional Medal Act of 1997. These donors offer others a second chance by providing the most precious gift imaginable, the gift of life.

TAX REFORM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, April 30, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

TAX REFORM

There is a great deal of discussion in Washington today on fundamental tax reform. The current tax system is widely perceived as too complicated and rigged for those who can hire experts to find the loopholes. Many believe that fundamental reform could sharply increase economic growth by encouraging more saving and investment, and there is considerable debate over whether the current tax system collects either too much or too little revenue. Many Hoosiers favor

scrapping the current system and replacing it with something much simpler and fairer.

DIFFERENT APPROACHES

There are several different approaches to reform.

RETAIL SALES TAX

One proposal is to replace the income tax with a national retail sales tax. If all consumption were taxed, a national sales tax of about 15% would be needed to generate the same revenue as the current system. But in the 45 states that have retail sales taxes today there are large exemptions for education, medical care, food, and housing. If these were also exempted in a federal sales tax, the tax base would be sharply reduced and the rate would have to exceed 30%. Yet such high rate would be unpopular with consumers and could encourage evasion by retail businesses. Also, the tax would claim a larger share of the incomes of the poor than the rich, since lower-income households spend a large proportion of their income on food and basic necessities.

VALUE-ADDED TAX

A second approach is the value-added tax. Instead of being levied on the retail sale, this tax is collected from all businesses on the difference between their sales proceeds and their purchases from other businesses. Because it is collected at many levels, evasion has proven manageable in the more than 50 countries around the world that have value-added taxes. A drawback is that it too shifts tax burdens from the rich to the poor. There is also considerable uncertainty about its impact on the U.S. trade balance because such a tax would boost the price of our products.

FLAT TAX

A third approach is a flat tax, which imposes a single income tax rate on businesses and households while eliminating virtually all the deductions in the current system. Businesses would be allowed deductions for wage payments and pension contributions, and exemptions would basically spare low-income families from paying taxes. There are many variations of this proposed tax but one of the more popular would require a flat rate of about 21% to replace the income taxes we now have.

CONSUMED-INCOME TAX

A fourth approach is a consumed-income tax which combines a consumption tax on families and a value-added tax on businesses. Families would be able to deduct all of their net savings and investments, thereby receiving an unlimited savings allowance. This tax would be progressive, with lower rates for those with lower income. Such a tax would encourage saving and investment, but it raises major administrative problems. There would be powerful incentives to conceal assets, and policing such evasion would be very difficult.

SIMPLIFIED INCOME TAX

A final proposal would simplify the current income tax system, building on the 1986 tax reform which eliminated various deductions and exemptions in order to cut tax rates. Versions of this proposal would end individual deductions for state and local taxes and charitable contributions, and would end corporate tax breaks for pension contributions and health insurance. This broadening of the base would allow lower rates, such as a maximum rate of 34%, compared to almost 40% under current law.

ASSESSMENT

Each of these proposals raises difficult questions about what base to tax, what de-

ductions to permit, and what rates to levy. Major tax reform inevitably redistributes tax burdens among taxpayers and changes the value of taxpayer assets. For example, the elimination of the homeowner deductions for mortgage interest and property taxes could cut the value of housing by 15-20%. Current tax law encourages employers to provide health insurance to their employees by exempting insurance premiums from personal income and payroll taxes. But health insurance under several of these plans would become taxable, and that could boost its cost by as much as 20%. Current tax law also promotes giving through the charitable contributions deduction, and proposals to eliminate it fuel intense concern among charitable organizations.

The impact of tax reform on income inequity must be carefully watched. In recent years, the gap between upper-income and lower-income Americans has widened significantly. Many of these proposals could increase that gap. In addition, current law permits the deduction of state and local income and property taxes. Eliminating these deductions would undercut the notion that people should not have to pay taxes on other taxes they've already paid—a very popular concept. The point simply is that all of these proposals for fundamental tax reform would make major changes on the tax burdens of the poor, the strength of charitable organizations, the popularity of home ownership, the continuation of health insurance coverage, and many other similar concepts that have widespread popular support.

Underlying all the talk about fundamental tax reform is the impact on economic growth. Although some of the proposals have positive features, I don't think anyone knows exactly how fundamental tax reform would affect the economy's growth rate. Most of the proposals have never been tried before in the form proposed and they would each entail huge changes far and above any previous modification of the tax code.

CONCLUSION

The more I examine fundamental changes in the tax code the less attractive they become. I am increasingly interested in proposals to broaden the base and reduce the deductions, credits, and other sheltering devices in order to reduce overall tax rates, simplify the system, and provide better incentives for work and investment. Incremental reform along these lines would avoid the wrenching upheavals and the windfall redistributions that might accompany more radical change. I am certainly not interested in proposals that would increase our budget deficits.

(Material for this newsletter taken from "Setting National Priorities" by Brookings Institution.)

ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL ARTS COMPETITION PARTICIPANTS HONORED

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, once again, I come to the floor to recognize the great success of strong local school systems working with dedicated parents and teachers in raising young men and women. I rise today to congratulate and honor 48 outstanding high

school artists from the 11th Congressional District of New Jersey. Each of these talented students participated in the Annual Congressional Arts Competition. "An Artistic Discovery." They are honored at a reception and exhibit last Friday evening, and their works were exceptional.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to list each of them, their high school, and their contest entries, for the official RECORD.

STUDENT, HIGH SCHOOL, AND NAME OF ENTRY
Leandro Flaherty, Bayley-Ellard—"to be advised".
Michelle Mechanic, Bayley-Ellard—"Pantheon With a Side of Rice".
Charlene Accinni, Boonton—"Untitled".
Stephanie Bartell, Boonton—"Untitled".
Kelly Ricciardi, Boonton—"Curiosity".
Larissa Schaffnit, Boonton—"Larissa".
Travis Lett, Chatham—"Troubled Town".
Jim Newton, Chatham—"Monkey in the Rain".
Melissa Quinn, Chatham—"Still Life of a Pitcher".
Kim Tucker, Chatham—"Glimpse Through the Window".
James Hughes, Kinnelon—"Co-op".
Alejandra Madriz, Kinnelon—"Creation".
Will Mowry, Kinnelon—"Untitled".
Kristen Pello, Kinnelon—"Made for Mod".
Carlos Avilez, Lenape Valley Regional—"Faith".
Katherine Brueckner, Madison—"Nature's Quilt".
Steve Fleming, Madison—"Mountain Lodge".
Pamela Schwartz, Madison—"Dark Garden".
Sunnie Kim, Livingston—"Submerged".
Guilliana Ruiz, Livingston—"Lost".
Laura Cummings, Millburn—"Joe".
Michelle Jacobs, Millburn—"Sequence".
Yana Kimeblat, Millburn—"A Vision".
Natalie Tarashehanska, Millburn—"Untitled".
David Cheng, Montville—"Subway Riders".
Spencer Chi, Montville—"Dawn of Spring".
Chris Jonas, Montville—"Garden State Cowboy".
Jillian Lin, Montville—"Autumn Stone".
Susan Petrarca, Morris Hills—"Euphoria".
Leo Redmond, IV, Morris Hills—"Blue Still Life".
Alan Schenkler, Morris Hills—"Revelation".
Brian Watkins, Morris Hills—"Rocky River".
Patrick Leavy, Morristown—"Suburban Landscape".
Michael Castellana, Mount Olive—"Accidental Resemblance".
Kerrie Dempsey, Mount Olive—"Diaphanous".
Michale Montenat, Mount Olive—"Cold Light".
Nick Gonzalez, Pequannock—"The Scitzophraenic".
Erin Marsh, Pequannock—"Golden Reflections".
Courtney Rankin, Pequannock—"Still Life in Shadow".
Laura Sido, Pequannock—"Lobster Buoys".
Jennifer Carberry, Randolph—"Strike".
Hope Dector, Randolph—"Self-Portrait".
Mary Katherine Flaherty, Randolph—"The Tree".
Garrett Ricciardi, Randolph—"Untitled #1".

We had more students participate this year than any other, 48 in all. That is a tremendous response and we'd very much like to build on that for next year's competition.

This year, Mr. Speaker, the winner of "An Artistic Discovery" was Mary Katherine

Flaherty from Randolph High School for her work entitled, "The Tree." Second place went to Patrick Leavy from Morristown High School for "Suburban Landscape." And third place went to Travis Lett of Chatham High School for "Troubled Town."

Each year the winner of the competition will have an opportunity to travel to Washington, DC, to meet Congressional leaders and to mount his or her art work in a special corridor of the U.S. Capitol with winners from across the country. Every time a vote is called, I get a chance to walk through that corridor and am reminded of the vast talents of our young men and women.

Of course, it's always difficult to select a winner, and this year was no different. The judges had an extremely hard time with the awards process, and as usual, they wished that they could declare every entry a winner.

Indeed, all of these young artists are winners, and we should be proud of their achievements so early in life.

PROGRESS REPORT ON WOMEN'S HEALTH

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Speaker, I want to thank our distinguished colleagues, Congresswoman CONNIE MORELLA and Congresswoman LOUISE SLAUGHTER, for reserving this special order. I take pride in joining my colleagues as we engage in vital dialog on women's health.

Women's health is one of the most important issues facing this Congress and our Nation. As a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee which funds health programs, I can say that substantial progress has been made. As a result of our efforts on the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, we have been able to increase funding for important health initiatives such as the Ryan White AIDS Programs, the CDC Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program, and the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant. We have also been able to direct increased Federal research dollars to the National Cancer Institute, the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease. Yet, while we recognize that much as been accomplished, we must remain committed to the challenges that lie ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I am also proud to join this special order in my capacity as chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus Health Braintrust. Since its founding in 1971, the Congressional Black Caucus [CBC] has played a crucial role in addressing the health challenges which impact the African-American community. When the CBC Health Braintrust convened last fall, a special panel closely examined issues regarding the health status of African-American women.

If you look at the statistics, you will discover that African-American women suffer disproportionately from many chronic and debilitating diseases. For example, African-American

women are more likely than white women to die of breast cancer. This is in spite of the fact that they experience a lower rate of incidence of this disease than their white counterparts. According to the American Cancer Society, breast cancer mortality for African-American women was 31.2 per 100,000 compared to 26.0 per 100,000 for white women.

Cardiovascular diseases have ravaged our Nation's minority communities as well. African-American women are more likely than non-minorities to die of such diseases before age 45 and even later in life. In fact, studies show that African-American women between ages 35 and 47, are 38 percent more likely to die of a heart attack than white women.

Another disease taking its toll on the lives of African-American women is AIDS. In a recent report, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention noted that, between 1990 and 1994, the incidence of AIDS rose fastest among African-American women. In spite of a reported sharp decline in U.S. AIDS mortality during those years, the number of new AIDS cases in African-American women nearly doubled. During 1996, 59 percent of all AIDS cases in women were reported in African-American women compared to 21 percent in white women.

Additionally, African-American college-educated women are three times more likely than the general population to give birth to a low birthweight baby. Infants born to this group of mothers have an 80-percent higher risk of dying during their first year of life than infants born to white college graduates.

In Congress, we must support legislative initiatives that address the startling disparity that exists in the health and number of excess deaths of African-American women and other minorities. We should support research efforts aimed at improving the health status of all Americans, and we must work to increase every American's access to affordable health care services.

Support of these efforts will send a signal to the American people that we are serious about establishing a level playing field for the provision of accessible and affordable health care. Such support will also serve as evidence of our commitment to effectively address the issues of disease incidence, prevalence, morbidity, and mortality that compromise the lives and health status of all women. By promoting these efforts we will show all women across the Nation that we are dedicated to providing the resources needed to find ways to improve the quality of life for those who suffer from disease and to finding viable methods of cure.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have an opportunity to participate in this special order. I would like to again thank my colleagues for bringing this important issue to the House floor.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees

to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 1, 1997, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 2

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for April and the Consumer Price Index.

1334 Longworth Building

MAY 5

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 430, to amend the Act of June 20, 1910, to protect the permanent trust funds of the State of New Mexico from erosion due to inflation and modify the basis on which distributions are made from those funds.

SD-366

MAY 6

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the nomination of Elizabeth Anne Moler, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Energy.

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources

Public Health and Safety Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine public health issues, focusing on Centers for Disease Control project grants for preventable health services.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Joint Committee on Taxation, the Joint Economic Committee, and the Joint Committee on Printing.

S-128, Capitol

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine encryption issues in the information age.

SD-226

Select on Intelligence

To hold hearings on the nomination of George J. Tenet, of Maryland, to be Director of Central Intelligence.

SH-216

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on Russia and the Newly Independent States.
S-128, Capitol

Judiciary

Youth Violence Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the programs and mandates of the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention.
SD-226

MAY 7

9:15 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for cancer research programs of the Department of Health and Human Services.
SH-216

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, focusing on safety issues and programs.
SD-406

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting to consider the proposed Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997, and consider pending nominations.
SD-430

Small Business

To hold hearings on the Small Business Administration's finance programs.
SR-428A

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Transportation, focusing on transportation infrastructure financing issues.
SD-124

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S. 507, to establish the United States Patent and Trademark Organization as a Government corporation, and to revise the provisions of title 35, United States Code, relating to procedures for patent applications, commercial use of patents, and reexamination reform.
SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.
SD-226

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on the nomination of George J. Tenet, of Maryland, to be Director of Central Intelligence.
SH-219

MAY 8

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold a workshop to examine competitive change in the electric power industry, focusing on the effects of competition on fuel use and types of generation.
SH-216

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings to discuss revisions to Title 44, relating to the operations of the Government Printing Office.
SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the Government's impact on television programming.
SD-342

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

To resume hearings to examine the process to enlarge the membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
SD-538

MAY 13

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-477).
SR-485

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense, focusing on environmental programs.
SD-192

MAY 15

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Resources Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health to review the Columbia River Basin Environmental Impact Statement.
SD-366

MAY 20

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of the Interior.
SD-124

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on programs designed to assist Native American veterans.
SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force programs.
SD-192

Judiciary

To hold oversight hearings on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.
SD-226

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To resume a workshop to examine competitive change in the electric power industry, focusing on the financial implications of restructuring.
SH-216

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold a workshop on the proposed "Public Land Management Responsibility and Accountability Act".
SD-366

JUNE 4

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192

JUNE 11

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192

JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To resume a workshop to examine competitive change in the electric power industry, focusing on the benefits and risks of restructuring to consumers and communities.
SH-216

CANCELLATIONS

MAY 1

2:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.
SH-219